

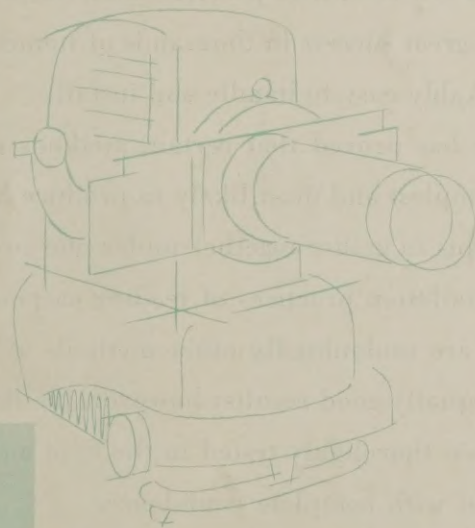
FILE

A.I.A.

WELDWOOD PLYWOOD

NO. 19-F

BUILDING BETTER WITH WELDWOOD® PLYWOOD



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a booklet of *INSTALLATION DATA* issued by

UNITED STATES PLYWOOD CORPORATION

World's Largest Plywood Organization

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BUILDING BETTER WITH WELDWOOD® PLYWOOD



Weldwood® Plywood is a beautiful, practical material which has been used with great success in thousands of homes.

While it is remarkably easy to handle and install,

experience has proved that certain methods are

simplest and most likely to produce best results.

This booklet attempts to gather together under one cover,

the best installation practices of leading carpenters and

builders. There are undoubtedly other methods of

achieving equally good results; however, the details

shown here have been thoroughly tested in the field and

can be followed with complete confidence.

OVER-LAPPING JOINT:

The basic principle which is responsible for the success of Plankweld is the slight overlap of the panel which occurs in installation. This lap joint is practically unnoticeable in the completed wall; it actually enhances the beauty of the installation by its subtle suggestion of a plank effect.

This overlapping joint has important structural advantages, some of which are:

- 1 Permits less accurate measuring and cutting, than flush-type installations. No planning or fitting necessary.
- 2 Conceals nail holes.
- 3 Makes a 4-layer, solid joint without any hollow, weak areas.
- 4 Eliminates the possibility of open joints, should movement occur in studs or existing wall.
- 5 Provides a small air space behind one edge of the panel, thus overcoming condensation problems.

For those who prefer flush-type installations, we suggest Weldwood Prefinished Hardwoods, available in 32" and 48" widths. These may be installed without brads (matching color sticks for filling nail holes are provided) with new Weldwood Contact Cement or with Weldwood wood-face aluminum moldings.

OVER EXISTING INTERIOR WALLS:

Plankweld can be installed over any interior wall of plaster, wood or wallboard without furring providing the wall has nail-holding power. Walls need not be smooth but they should be reasonably true and high spots should be removed. Test wall for nail-holding power. 4d common nails or 3d wood lath nails driven at an angle should be adequate. If not, use longer nails and drive into studs. Resin-coated or cement-coated nails are also a good solution in such cases. Remove window sill apron and any other awkward trim. Small trim may be left on. See illustrated details. Always fur out walls over masonry.

Apply strips horizontally on 16" centers: make sure there are strips at ceiling and floor line. Use 1"x2" strips or 5/16"x2" Plyscord Sheathing strips. Fasten securely.

IN NEW CONSTRUCTION:

Install ceiling material first then proceed to walls. Plankweld fits on studs set on 16" centers. Nail through the clips into studs. Where studs are not on 16" centers insert additional studs (bracing) or sheathe entire wall with 4'x8' panels of 5/16" Plyscord Sheathing. A third way is to apply furring strips horizontally on 16" centers as detailed above.

GENERAL METHOD OF INSTALLATION:

Many interesting treatments are possible but the following is about the simplest:

1 Prepare wall as described above. Use crosscut saw to cut panels to proper length, keeping finished side uppermost. Arrange panel sequence for most pleasing pattern and color effect.

2 Starting in one corner fit panel carefully into position. Scribe if necessary so that free edge is plumb. Face-nail into corner stud, using smallest finishing nail which will hold. Set heads slightly. Insert the metal clips into groove on other edge, spacing about 19" apart. Clip is inserted with hole projecting; nails are driven at an angle through this hole into the wall, stud or furring.

3 Place second panel beside first. Starting at top, fit the under flange of grooved edge of second panel into groove of first panel, over the clips. Interlock firmly then force together by tapping outer edge with wood block and hammer. Avoid striking panel with hammer. Insert clips at other end and nail as previously.

Continue across wall to corner. Measure last panel carefully then force into place.

4 Make ceiling trim and base molding from Plankweld waste, 1 1/2" wide for ceiling and 2 1/2" for base. Scribe for tight fit. Attach over Plankweld with small finishing nails, then set.

Precautions:

To insure maximum satisfaction from your Plankweld walls a few simple rules should be observed. When paneling over exterior or masonry walls always coat panel backs with Firzite or white primer, or use building paper under the panels. Install panels vertically—horizontal treatment is not generally advisable. Do not butt lengths—if ceiling height exceeds 8' a wainscot treatment is simplest (you can buy Plankweld in lengths from 3' to 8'). Always apply some type of molding at ceiling, floor and wainscot line to conceal panel shrinkage which may occur at certain times of the year. Where wainscoting is not wanted, the panels can be installed one above the other, but a loose spline *must* be used between the two. Saw a 1/4" groove in the middle of the 1 3/4" edge similar to the groove already cut into the long edges. Apply a loose wood spline 16" long and at least 5/8" wide. This spline will line up both panels in the same plane and also minimize any temporary joint separations that may occur if seasonal shrinkage takes place. In large areas where Plankweld is installed as a continuous wall, use an expansion joint every 40'. This can be done by superimposing a pilaster on the expansion joint.

WELDWOOD MOLDINGS: Made of aluminum and faced with wood veneers to match Plankweld. Weldwood Moldings are made in several types, three of which will be found very helpful in Plankweld installation. The Weldwood Cap, External and Internal Moldings greatly simplify door, window and corner problems. The Cap may be used around doors and windows if paneling between head and ceiling is butted. Saw off the grooved edges first; join with a shallow V joint. Finish Moldings with two coats of light colored wax, preferably *before* installation.

OTHER TRIM: If standard hardwood base molding is used, Plankweld panels may rest on top but an applied molding must be used at ceiling as described above. Finish hardwood trim to match by applying a wiped-off coat of white Firzite followed by three coats of Satinlac and paste wax. To avoid soiling panels, finishing of trim should be done *before* installation.

MAINTENANCE: The Plankweld finish is different from most finishes for walls in that it contains a special

soft toned wax which can be restored to its initial appearance usually by buffing very lightly with 3/0 steel wool and wiping off with a soft clean cloth.

If a higher sheen and more protection are desired, this can be accomplished by using a good quality paste wax.

CLEANING: Clean with a soft cloth dampened with clean water. Then wipe with a soft dry cloth, rewax and buff with a clean cloth.

SCRATCHING: Plankweld finish is extremely scratch resistant, but if the finish should become marred it can generally be improved by buffing lightly and carefully with 3/0 steel wool, in the direction of the wood grain, and then wiping lightly with a soft dry cloth.

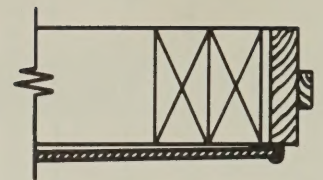
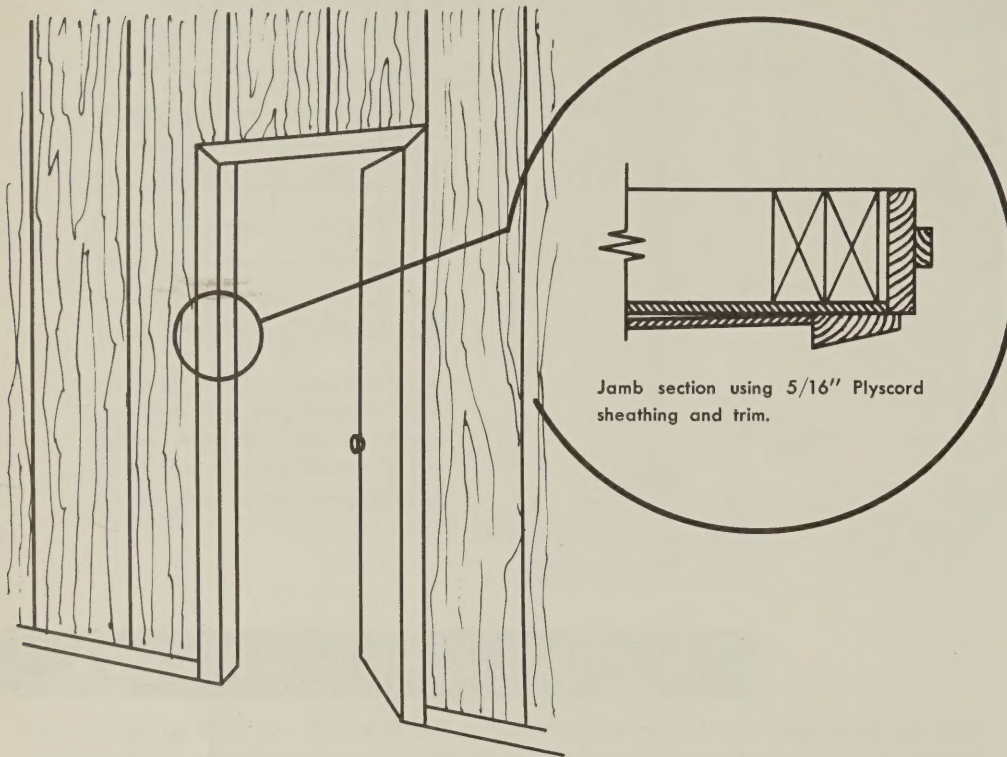
PENCIL & CRAYON MARKS: Pencil and crayon marks, or smoke discolorations over the fireplace, are best removed by wiping with a cloth dampened with ordinary kerosene. If this does not remedy the situation, buff lightly with 3/0 steel wool as directed above.

Precaution:

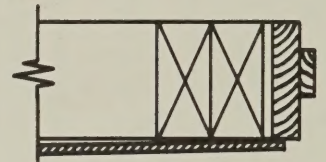
When using steel wool, be sure to apply *very lightly* so that the finish is not damaged. Also, after steel wool is used, it is important to wipe off carefully with soft cloth. This will remove steel wool particles which might otherwise oxidize and harm the finished effect.

DOORS AND WINDOWS

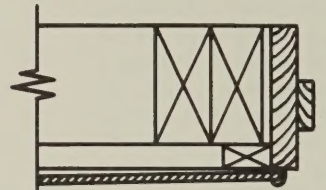
The arrangements shown offer the alternative of using existing casings or removing and substituting other types of molding and trim.



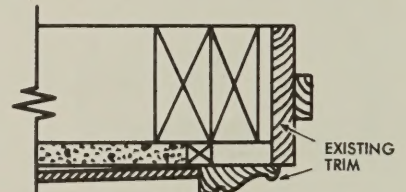
Jamb section in new construction using Weldwood cap molding.



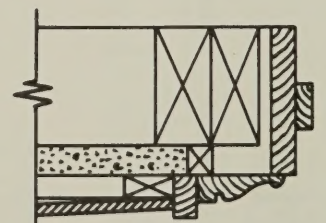
Jamb section in new construction showing raw edge of Plankweld.



Jamb section in new construction and 1" x 2" furring strips and cap molding.



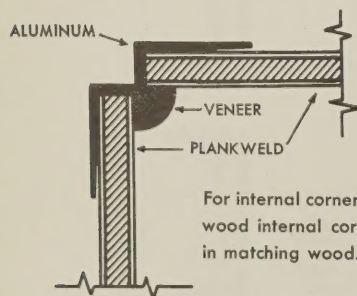
Jamb section in alteration where existing trim remains.



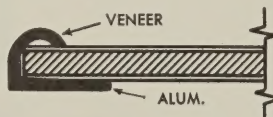
Jamb section in alteration work and with the addition of 1" x 2" furring strips.

CORNERS

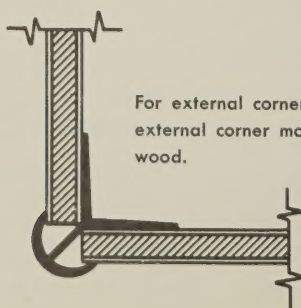
The details shown constitute the simplest way of treating inside and outside corners at the intersection of two walls.



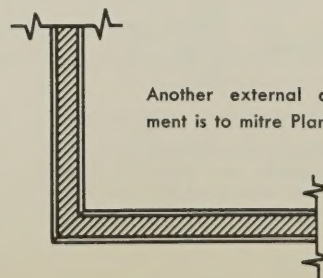
For internal corners use Weldwood internal corner molding in matching wood.



This is the most popular molding for trim around doors and windows—the end cap Weldwood molding. At head of windows and doors notch about 5" of Plankweld and this will allow end cap molding to engage.



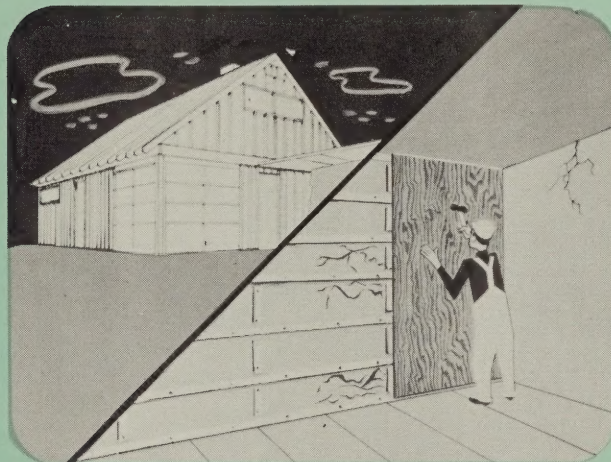
For external corners use Weldwood external corner molding in matching wood.



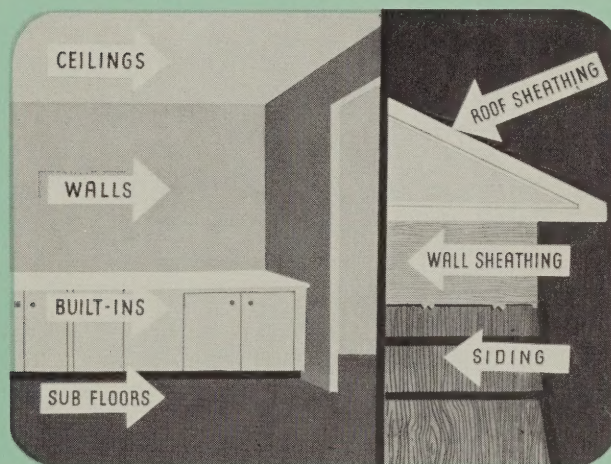
Another external corner treatment is to mitre Plankweld.



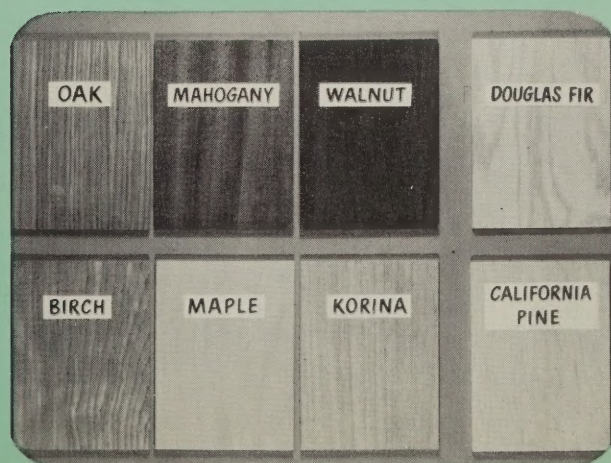
For a home that's good-looking, economical and built to last, you need superior building material.



Whether you're doing new construction or remodeling, you will want something lasting and easy to put up — like Weldwood Plywood.



Weldwood's versatile — you can use it inside and out — for ceilings, walls, roof sheathing, built-ins, sub-floors, almost anywhere. Weldwood can really get around in a house.



And wherever it goes, it's handsome. You can get it in a large variety of woods: hardwoods like oak, mahogany, walnut, birch, maple or Korina: or softwoods like Douglas fir and California pine.

Weldwood panels may have veneer, lumber or Novoply cores. In each type the plies are bonded with their grains at right angles to each other — a rigid construction that takes nails right to the edge without splitting. Plywood is much stronger than regular wood of the same thickness.

That means less wood, less weight when you use Weldwood — so it's quick to handle. These quarter-inch standard size fir sheets weigh only 24 pounds — they go up so fast they save you real time and money.

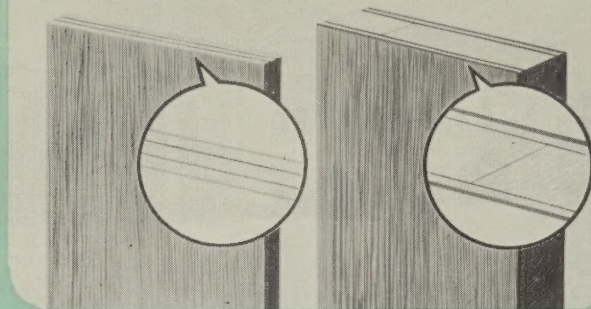
Cutting Weldwood is easy, too, with hand or power tools. With a hand saw or bench-type circular saw, cut the Weldwood with the good face up — with a portable circular saw, the cut's made in the other direction, so put the good face down.

Roof decks go down in a jiffy with fir Plyscord. Plyscord's the sheathing grade of Weldwood, and makes a deck that's FHA-approved. The thickness of the Plyscord naturally will depend on your rafter spacing.

WELDWOOD CONSTRUCTION

VENEER

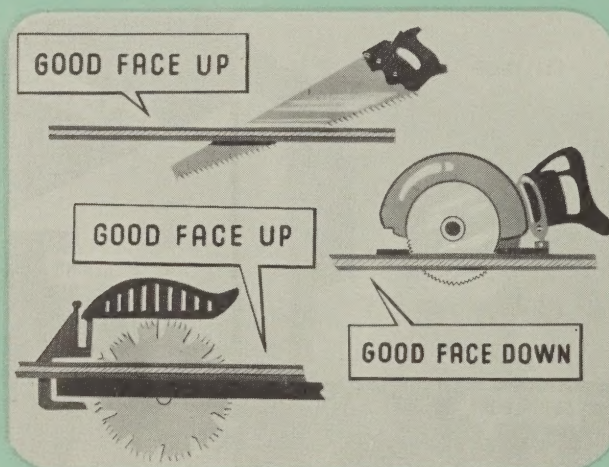
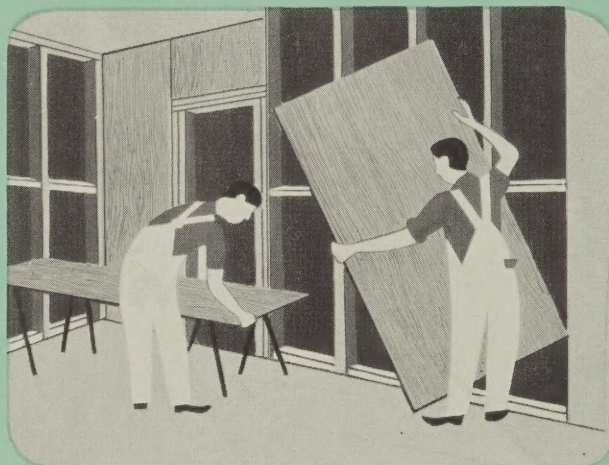
LUMBER-CORE



Weldwood hardwoods may be of Novoply core, lumber core or veneer constructions, while Weldwood softwoods are always veneer construction.

Quarter-inch Weldwood Hardwood plywood is available in a wide variety of fine, domestic and imported woods.

Samples of Weldwood plywood may be seen at lumber dealer's or United States Plywood showrooms. There is also a permanent display at Architects Samples Corporation, 101 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.








When using a hand saw, a cross-cut saw with sharp fine teeth and little set is recommended.

If you choose to use a power saw, select one with little or no set and with as much lead as possible to the teeth. A combination blade is excellent.



The minimum thicknesses of L-1R Plyscord when used for wall sheathing are 5/16" for 16" stud spacing and 3/8" for 24" stud spacing.



STRENGTH AND RIGIDITY OF FRAME WALLS (From U.S. Forest Products Laboratory Tests, Wall with Openings)		
Sheathing Material	Relative Rigidity	Relative Strength
 1x8" DIAGONAL SHEATHING	1.0	1.3
 29/32" FIBERBOARD (8d nails spaced 3" at all vertical edges, 5 1/2" to 6" elsewhere.)	1.6	2.1
 HORIZONTAL SHEATHING (8d nails spaced 14" on bottom edge, 7" on rest of wall.)	1.5	2.2
 1/4" PLYWOOD NAILED (8d nails spaced 5" at edges, 10" elsewhere.)	2.0	2.8
 1/4" PLYWOOD GLUED TO FRAME	3.7	4.0

RECOMMENDED THICKNESS FOR PLYSCORD ROOF SHEATHING

(Plywood Continuous Over 2 or More Spans; Grain of Face Pls Across Rafters)

Plywood Thickness	Max. Spacing of Supports, c. to c., in.		
	20 psf	30 psf	40 psf
$\frac{3}{16}$ " rough	20 (1)	20	20
$\frac{3}{8}$ " rough	24 (1)	24	24
$\frac{1}{2}$ " rough (2)	32 (1)	32	30
$\frac{5}{8}$ " rough (2)	42 (1)	42	39
$\frac{3}{4}$ " (2)	48 (1)	47	42

- (1) It is recommended that these spans shall not be exceeded for any load condition because of possible effect of concentrated loading.
- (2) Provide blocking or other suitable edge support when span exceeds 28 inches for $\frac{1}{4}$ " ; 32 inches for $\frac{3}{8}$ " ; and 36 inches for $\frac{1}{2}$ " .

Note: For special case of **two** span continuous beams, plywood spans can be increased 6½% except as noted under (1), above.

ROOF SHEATHING. Here also $\frac{5}{16}$ " plywood is accepted for rafter spacing 16" o.c. for both wood and asphalt shingles, but former must be applied with nailing strips unless plywood $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick is used. The $\frac{3}{8}$ " plywood is accepted, too, for rafters 24" o.c. Install plywood with grain of outer plys across rafters. *Plywood roof sheathing, unless of Exterior type, shall have no surface or edge exposed to the weather.* NOTE: A new FHA ruling accepts $\frac{1}{2}$ " plywood on flat roofs with rafters spaced 24" o.c.

APPLICATION. Install Weldwood L-TR Plyscord roof sheathing with grain of face ply across rafters. Use 6d common nails for $\frac{3}{16}$ ", $\frac{3}{8}$ " and $\frac{1}{2}$ " Plyscord and 8d common for $\frac{3}{8}$ " panels. Space nails not more than 6" o.c. at panel edges and 12" on other bearings. Plyscord edges should be protected from weather at cornices and eaves by a strip of Exterior type plywood, lumber or flashing.

Weldwood L-1R Plycord wall sheathing only five-sixteenths thick is FHA-approved when properly installed. When you use L-1R Plycord instead of lumber sheathing, you can get the job done in less time with less nailing.

Here's how rugged L-1R Plyscord really is: properly nailed to the frame, quarter-inch plywood is twice as rigid as 1 by 8 diagonal sheathing—and you don't need corner braces.

Weldwood L-1R panels for sheathing and concrete form work can be identified by purple edge striping.

For exterior siding, 4' by 8',
4' x 9' or 4' by 10'

Weldtex panels, three-eighths thick, make for some unusual and pleasing effects. Weldtex is the striated Weldwood that's made in both interior and exterior types. But when you use it for siding, be sure to use the exterior grade Weldtex, and nail it with $1\frac{3}{4}$ " aluminum or other non-corrosive or galvanized finishing nails.

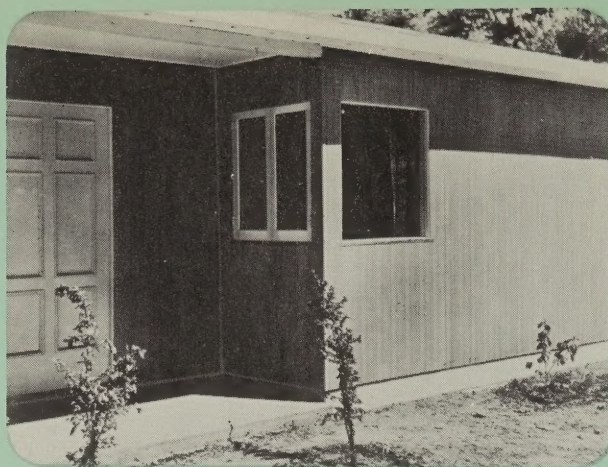
Nailing of exterior siding should be with 6d common or with 6d box nails for $\frac{3}{8}$ " siding, and 8d for thicker siding. When full-size 4 x 8 foot or longer panels are used, fastenings should be spaced not more than 6 inches on center at intermediate points and panel edges.

Back-bevel edges and apply caulking compound between panels.

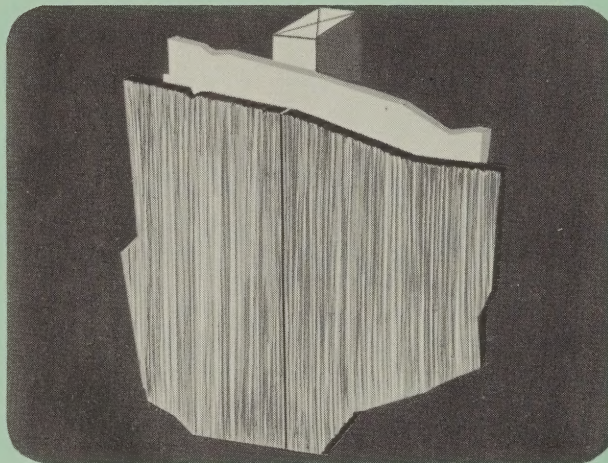
Weldtex will not "check" and when properly finished, is unharmed by sun, rain or snow. The 3-plys are glued with phenolic resin waterproof adhesives.

No joint troubles with Weldtex — just butt and edge seal.

Weldtex comes in pre-cut siding, too, in pieces 4 feet wide by 15 and seven-eighths inches, $\frac{3}{8}$ " thickness, packed 22 panels to a bundle, enough to cover 100 square feet of surface.

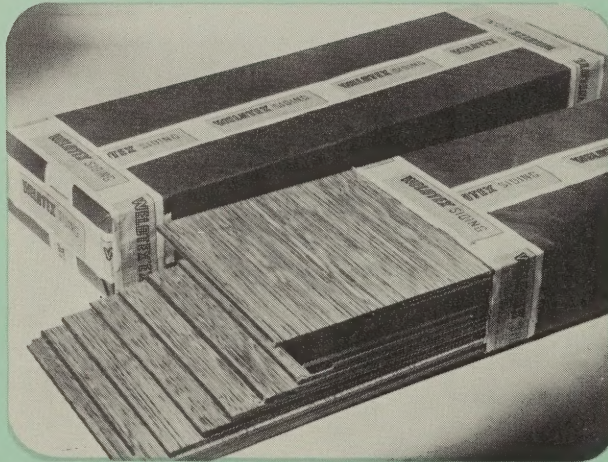


Here's the way to install Weldtex Siding:



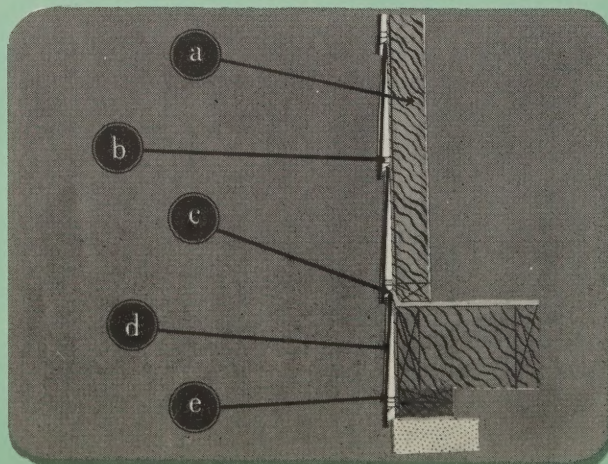
a—Weldtex Siding can be used over any type of sheathing. Fits perfectly on 16" studs.

b—Nail angle-cut furring strips through sheathing into studs, $14\frac{1}{4}$ " o.c., at any elevation, before applying Weldtex Siding.

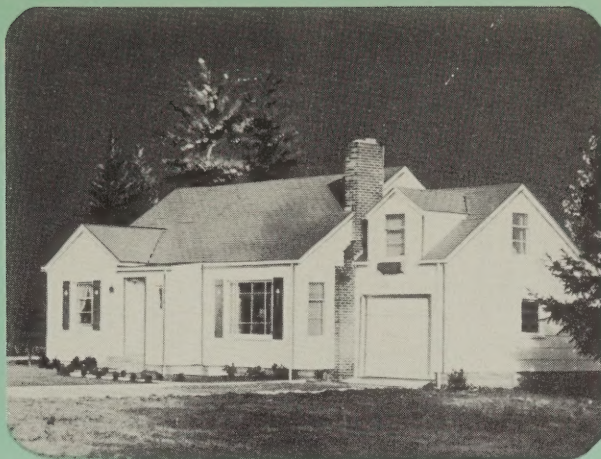


c—Insert top edge of Weldtex Siding panel under bottom slope of furring strip, providing a wedge lock so that top nailing is not necessary. Diagonal nailing can be made, however, through the siding panel, the wedge, the lower siding panel and into the sheathing.

d—Staggered vertical joints are completely weatherproofed by applying building paper under edge of siding panel.



e— $1\frac{3}{4}$ " aluminum or other non-corrosive nails are used to apply Weldtex Siding. Approximately 14 nails are needed for each panel. The heavy striations of Weldtex eliminate setting and putting nail holes.

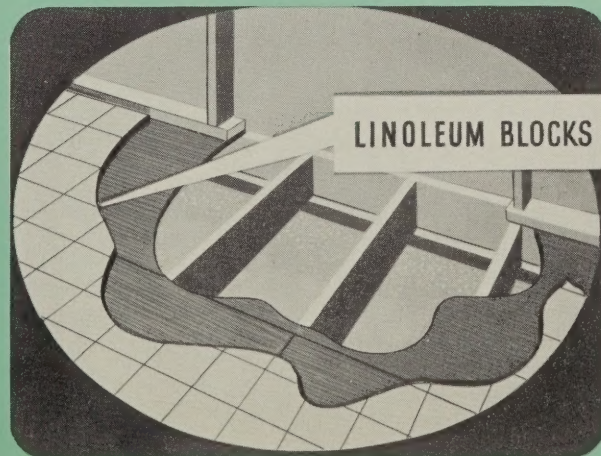
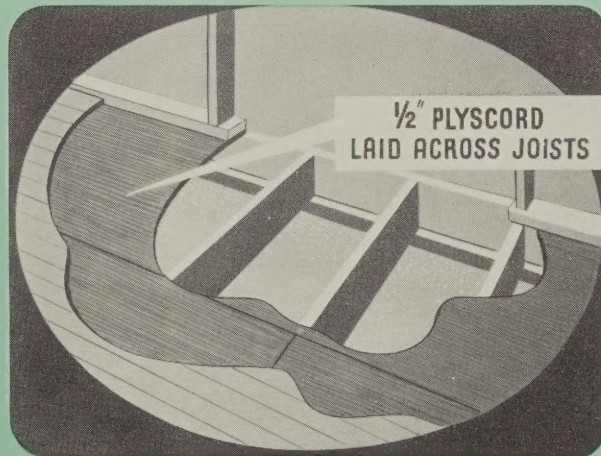
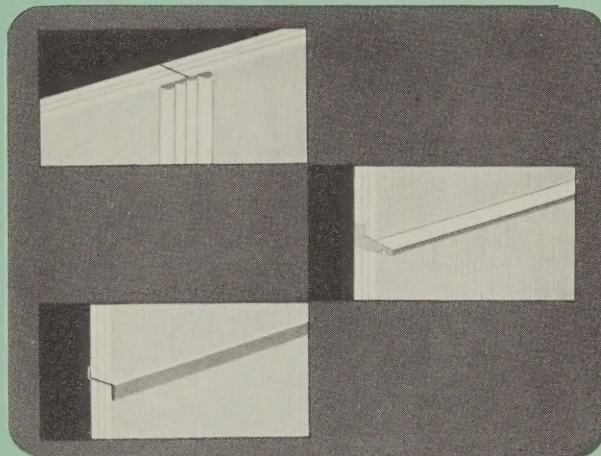


FHA minimum property requirements specify that floor joists may be up to 24 inches on center when $\frac{1}{2}$ " L-1R Plyscord sheathing is laid with the face grain across the joists under 25/32" strip finish flooring, provided the finish flooring is laid across the joists. If strip flooring is parallel to the joists, they cannot exceed 20 inches on center. If the surface grain of the plywood sheathing is parallel to the joists and the strip finish flooring is at right angles to the joist, 20 inch centers are required.

FHA regulations permit the use of $\frac{1}{2}$ " L-1R Plyscord subflooring for other than wood finish floors provided that: (1) joist spacing is not more than 16 inches on center; (2) blocking is installed under all panel edges at right angles to the joists, (3) blocking is nailed securely on center at all edges and 10 inches on center at intermediate framing members.

When installation requirements are followed, FHA permits 20" joist spacing with $\frac{5}{8}$ " plywood; $\frac{1}{2}$ " plywood subflooring on joists at 16" o.c. also is permitted.

A combination of thinner plywood with an overlay of $\frac{1}{4}$ " or $\frac{3}{8}$ " plybase, nailed 6" on center in both directions, makes an excellent base for flooring materials other than wood.



Texture One-Eleven is another Weldwood siding. Handsome panels in a choice of two patterns are ship-lapped vertically.

Of course, regular 4 by 8 fir Weldwood panels can be used for siding, too, if they're the exterior type.

Joining these panels is no problem, whether you use them vertically or horizontally. Because exterior-type Weldwood is made with waterproof glues, it'll never delaminate.

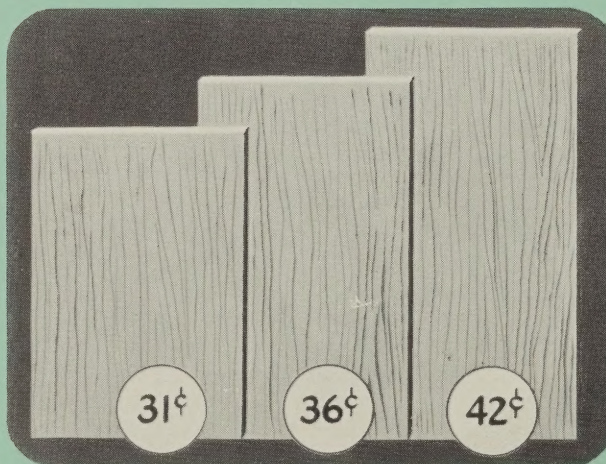
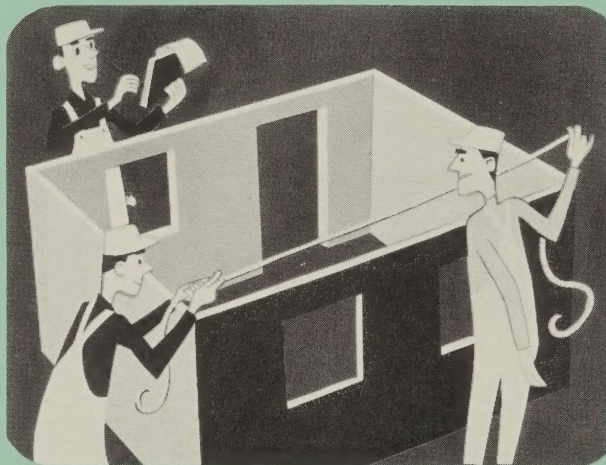
...but linoleum block, parquet and rubber tile floors need a little heavier sub-floor, laid with the Plyscord grain across the joists.

For interior walls, Weldwood hardwood panels are specially recommended. Here's a room that shows careful wall planning; the vertical joints have been lined up with the openings, the grain of the panels match, and the large wall spaces have been broken up into nice patterns.



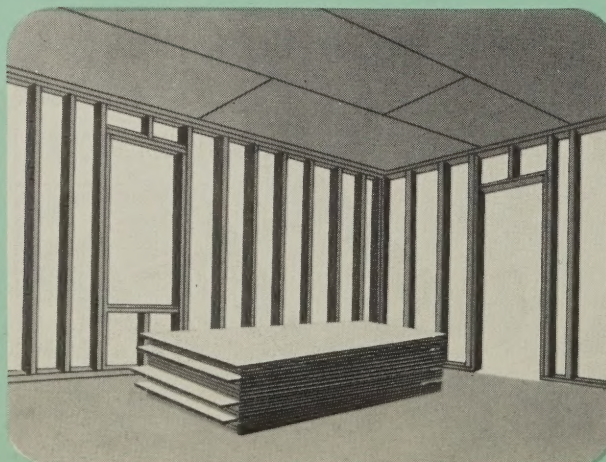
A scale drawing will help you plan the walls.

Select your panel arrangement, and figure the number of quarter-inch panels you'll need by laying out four-foot widths on the drawing. The smaller panels around the doors and windows can save you money ...



... since the shorter panels don't cost as much as the eight foot lengths.

If you can, store the panels in the room for a few days before you start the job. Then, plumb the framing. Only studs that are straight and dry will give you a flat wall.



PLANNING THE JOB

The installation of Weldwood Plywood as a wall and ceiling material is a comparatively simple matter. By referring to the information contained in this booklet, and planning the work carefully in advance, even the non-professional can erect a Weldwood wall or ceiling which will be a source of pride for years to come. These six considerations should be studied in this order.

1. Selection of a suitable panel arrangement. (See Page 9).
2. How joints between panels are treated. (See Pages 11 and 12).
3. How plywood is fitted around windows and doors. (See Pages 14 and 15).
4. Treatment of corners. (See Pages 16 and 17).
5. Treatment of base and ceiling details. (See Pages 17, 18 and 19).
6. Finishing walls and ceiling. (See Page 26).

If new framing is being installed, use only No. 1 common, thoroughly dry, straight framing lumber of uniform width and thickness. Extra framing members should be installed to provide a nailing edge for all edges of Weldwood panels. Where $\frac{1}{4}$ " panels are to be used, framing should be erected on 16 inch centers.

This sketch could be the exterior wall of a dining room. Weldwood paneling is used as wainscoting to give a rich and simple base to the room. It is combined with wallpaper which provides contrasting color and pattern. A matching wood cornice is suggested to finish this beautiful room.

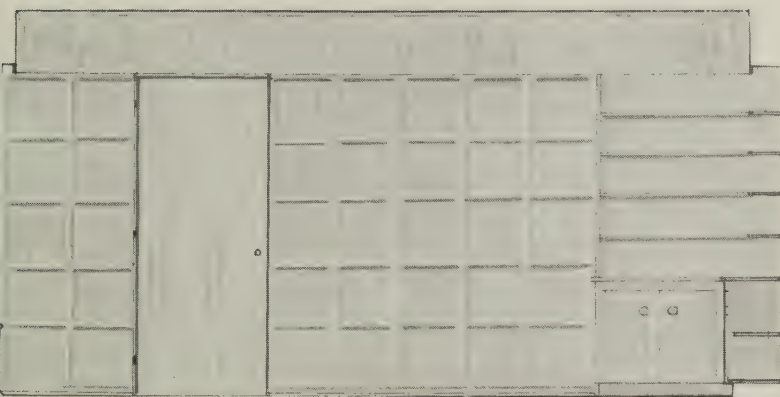


An installation of Knotty Pine Weldwood around window and fireplace. The advantage of using Weldwood instead of solid knotty pine board is the fewer joints, easier installation and more pleasing placement and size of knots, with no bisected knots.

Suggested arrangements of

Weldwood paneling

for interior walls



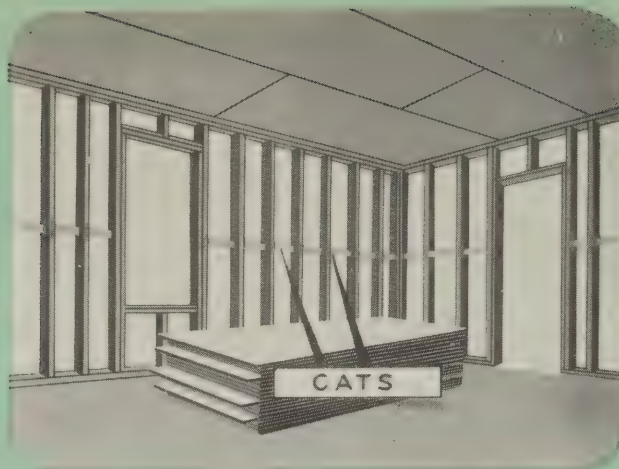
Here is a suggestion of a modern interior treatment. The squares show the use of a panel boundary relief treatment. Note how the grain of the squares is alternated. In this case the relief treatment is of the same wood as the squares. Another method is to use a contrasting wood or any wood painted.

The built-in bookcases and cabinets are of the same wood, but of a $\frac{3}{4}$ " thickness. The Weldwood Flush door is of matching wood. The Weldwood valance serves as a pocket for hanging curtains.

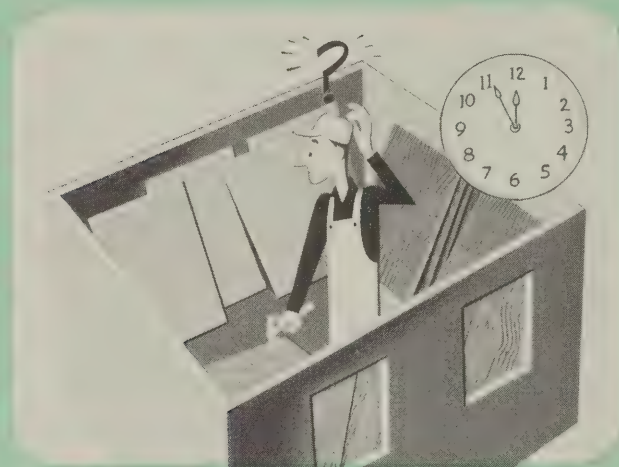
This suggested design shows contrasting woods. The darker value could be an exotic wood, while the remaining background could be a less figured wood finished natural or even a painted background on Weldbord.



Then nail cats for every panel edge and for every four feet of panel.



Take five minutes off to move the panels around until you get a good match — it's time well spent. Now, you can nail the panels right to the studs . . .



. . . but quarter-inch plywood furring strips, two-and-a-half inches wide, make the best job. Here's why: four-foot strips nailed on their centerline only, can give a little and pivot on the stud. That means panel joints won't open up when your studs dry out or the foundation settles. It's good insurance.



For the best job, nail AND glue the panels to the furring strips. Mix Weldwood Glue with water and brush it on just short of the edge.

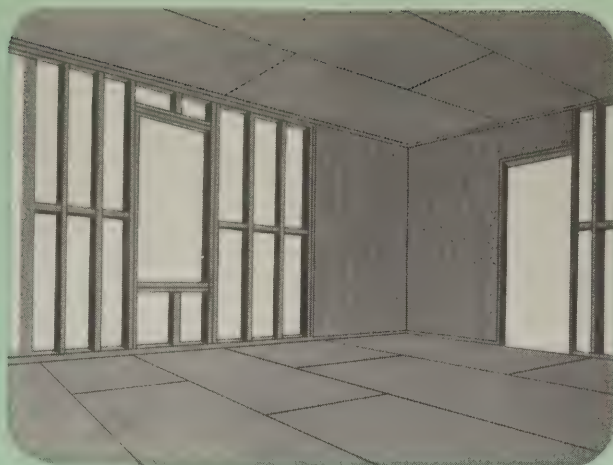


The use of glue is particularly recommended since it makes the wall one rigid, continuous unit and results in a greatly improved installation.

To mix Weldwood Glue, place the amount of dry, powder glue desired in a mixing pot and add water slowly. The glue is ready for use when it just drops off the brush and it's usable as long as it is of spreadable consistency. Apply glue generously to the studs or panel. If any glue should get on the face, remove immediately with a damp cloth. However, Weldwood Glue does not stain.

Weldwood Glue sets most quickly at room temperatures of 70° or higher.

If you're installing pre-finished Weldwood, you may want to use the Weldwood Contact Cement method. This permits nail-less installation. Briefly, the procedure is this: fur out walls first. Then prefit Weldwood prefinished panels, scribing the first panel into position. When everything is ready, the furring strips are coated with the Cement. Panel backs are coated, too along all areas which touch the strips, intermediates, etc. After 2 coats of Cement have set properly, the panel is pressed into position. See complete instructions in the folder, "Installing Plywood without Nails with Weldwood Contact Cement."



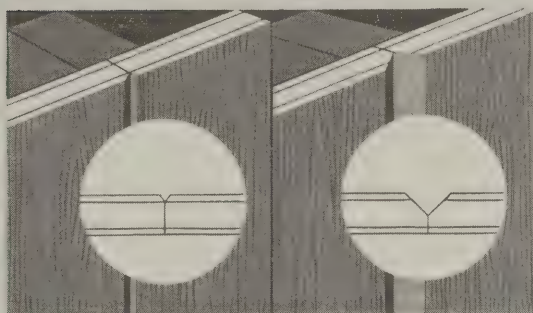
Start your paneling in a corner. If the first panel isn't square to the adjacent wall, scribe it to the corner.

Three-quarter-inch number 19 brads are plenty big to use when you nail your panels, and they make a smaller hole than a finishing nail. Set the brads and fill the holes before finishing.

To make a deep-V, the edges are beveled by a plane or with a beveling tool of the type manufactured by the Stanley Tool Co., Kimball Manufacturing Company and others.

With 1/4" panels, butt joints are not recommended because of the possibility of slight contraction or movement of studs which would create unsightly open joints. V-joints, even slightly open, still present a satisfactory appearance.

"V" JOINTS



SLIGHT "V"

DEEP "V"

To make a slight-V, sand off the edge just through the face veneer with a sandpaper block. It's better not to use the deep-V with dark woods like mahogany because you might have trouble staining the core to match the face veneer.

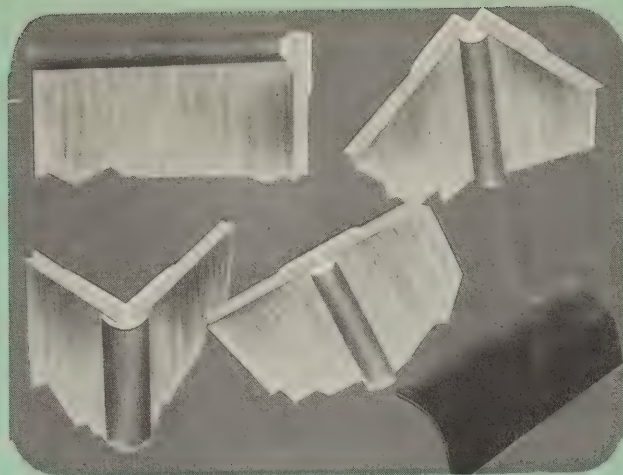
NAILING SCHEDULE

Panel Thickness	Size Nails	Spacing	Lbs. Per 1000 Sq. Ft.
1/4"	4d Finish*	6 inches on outer edges of panel; 12 inches on intermediate studs.	4
3/8"	6d Finish		7
1/2"	6d Finish		7
3/4"	8d Finish		11

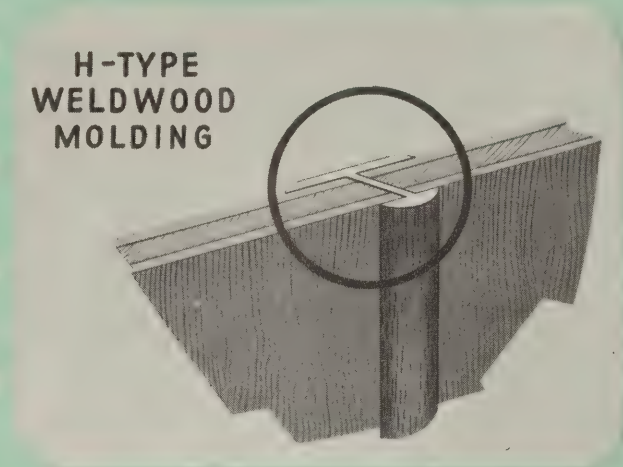
*or 3/4" #19 brad.

NOTE: The above schedule is based on nailing alone, without using glue. For erecting 1/4" panels with Weldwood Glue, we recommend 8 inch spacing of the 3/4" #19 brads (approx. 3/4 lb. of brads required per 1000 sq. ft.).

Weldwood
Moldings solve a lot of joint and corner problems. These aluminum moldings with a matching wood veneer face eliminate open joints and almost all face nailing — save a lot of nail setting and puttying.

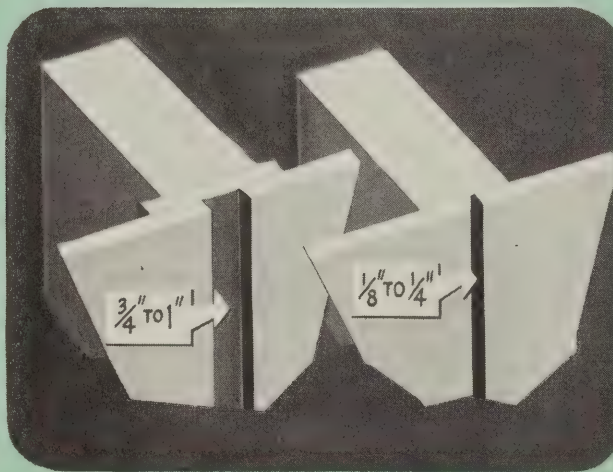


H-TYPE WELDWOOD MOLDING

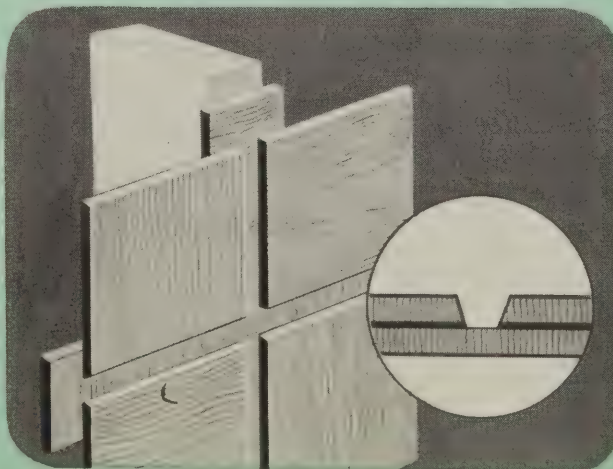


The H-type Weldwood Molding, for instance, is a quick way of joining panels. Nail the molding to the studs or furring strips, then just slide in the next panel.

Here are two open, recessed panel joints. In one, the panels are separated by three-quarters of an inch to an inch, and glued over furring strips of matching wood. Or, if you separate your panels by an eighth to a quarter-inch, you can't see the studs, and you get the effect of a deep line.



Here's a checkerboard arrangement. First, let the stud spacing determine the size of your squares. Then nail in your cats, and plywood furring strips over them. Finally, your squares, with a half-inch or so spacing between them.

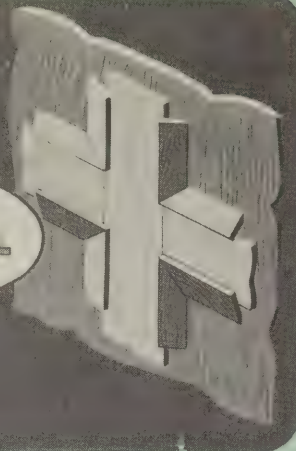
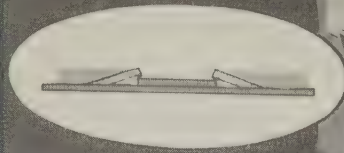


Inside corner, outside corner, cap and divider strip styles of Weldwood Moldings are designed to take a $\frac{1}{4}$ " panel snugly, and make possible a handsome installation. All styles are made in eight foot lengths, in Korina, oak, maple, mahogany and walnut.

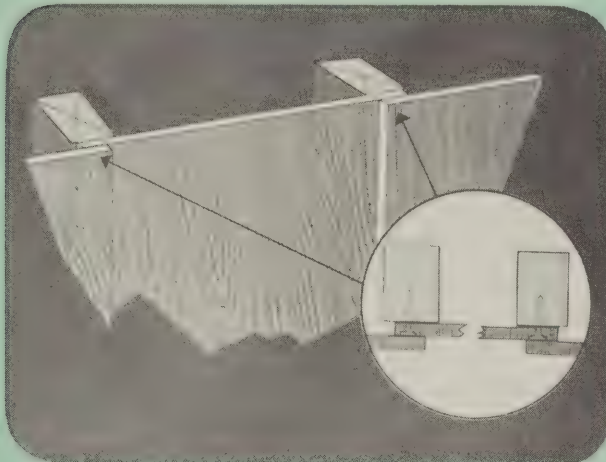
Regular and sharp angle all-plywood Cove Moldings are available in the same woods. Both types are made in concave and convex shapes with both long and short grains. They are available in 8-ft. lengths. See illustration on Page 18.

For a decorative strip between squares, paint or stain the furring before attaching panels, or use contrasting veneers for the strips.

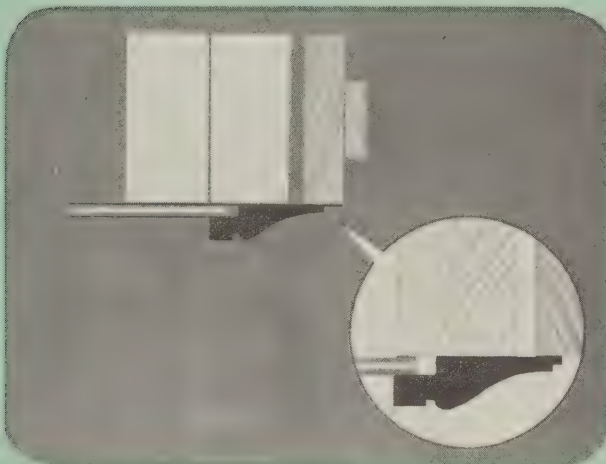
STILE AND RAIL



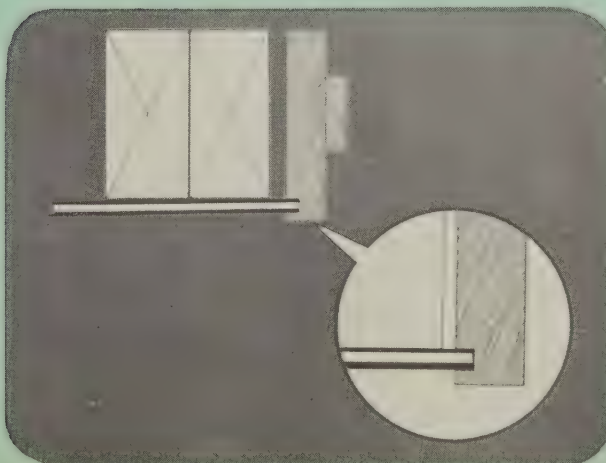
This raised panel can be cut and installed right on the job, and it's a lot cheaper than standard solid wood stile and rail paneling. It's all quarter-inch Weldwood.



Raising every other panel is another idea, and cuts down on your number of face nailing points. Here again, let the studs be your guide. You can use a panel for every stud, for every two studs, or as many as you want.



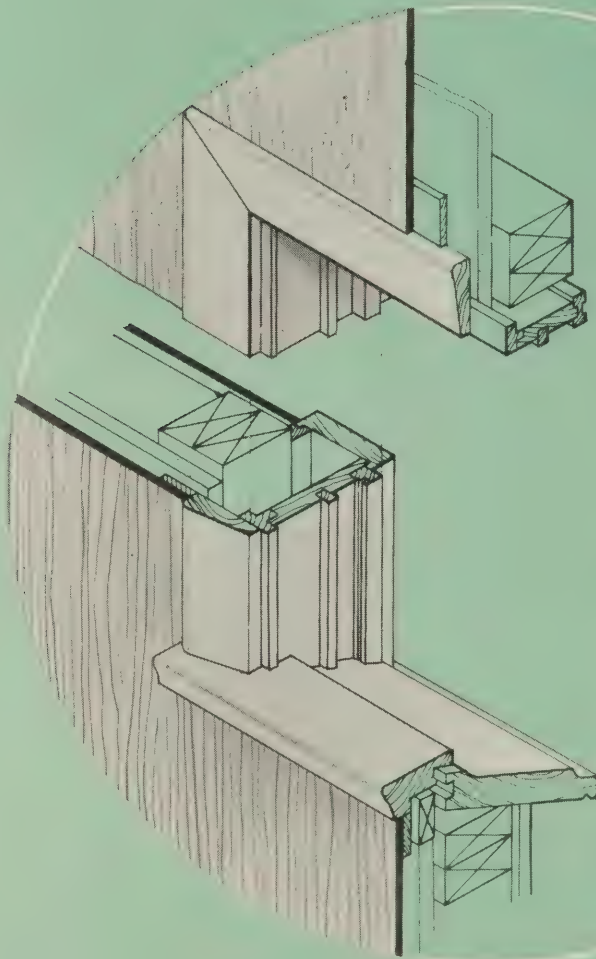
When you get to a door or window, you can cover the panel edge with a hardwood molding.



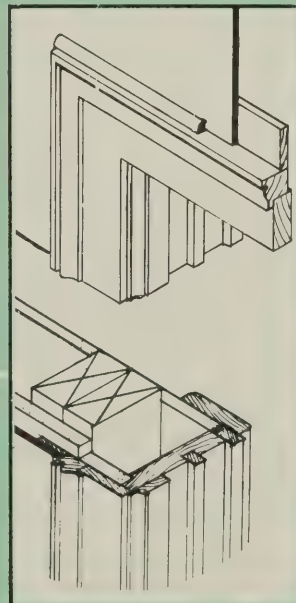
Or, you can rout the jamb, and set the panel in.

Adaptation of Weldwood paneling to stock door and window frames

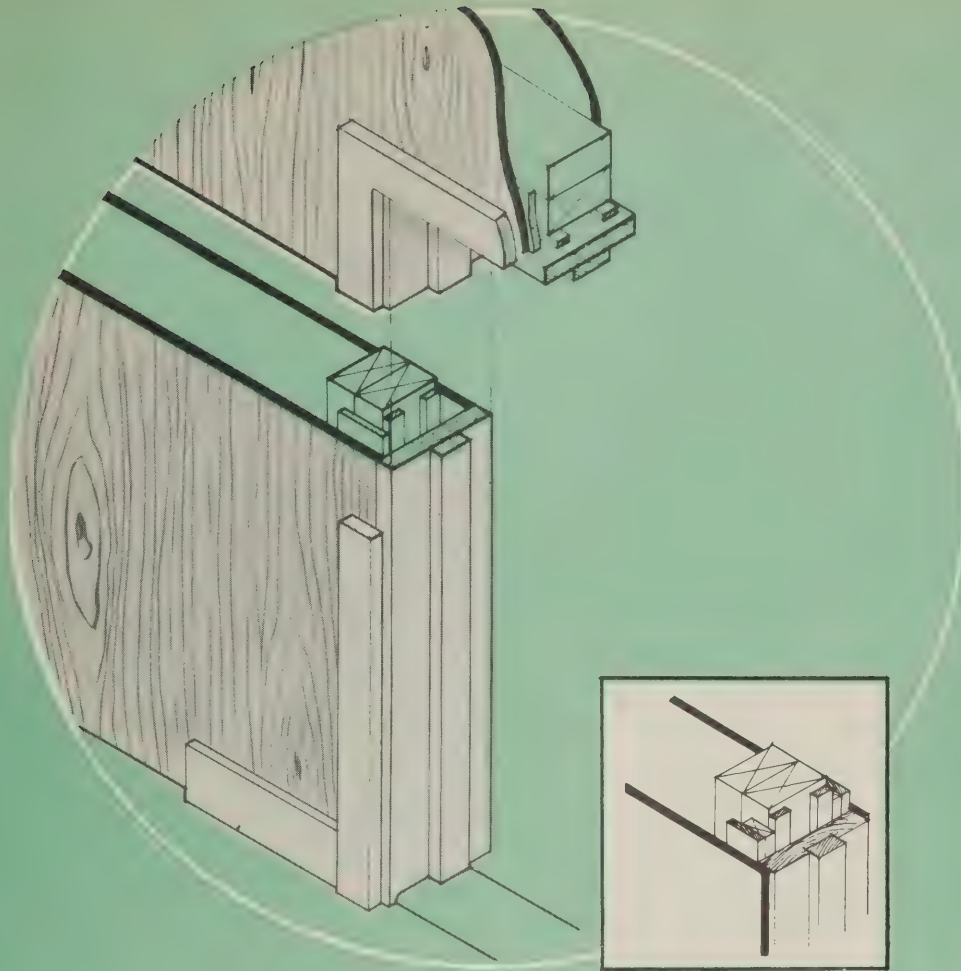
Illustrated on these pages are several recommended methods for adapting Weldwood paneling to door and window frames. The inset drawings are presented as alternate methods of the treatment shown in the larger details. You can, of course, use a different type of casing or molding or vary the basic suggestions shown to meet your requirements.



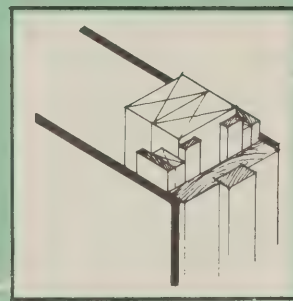
In standard plaster wall construction, Weldwood Plywood can be fitted around openings of double-hung windows with plain casings.



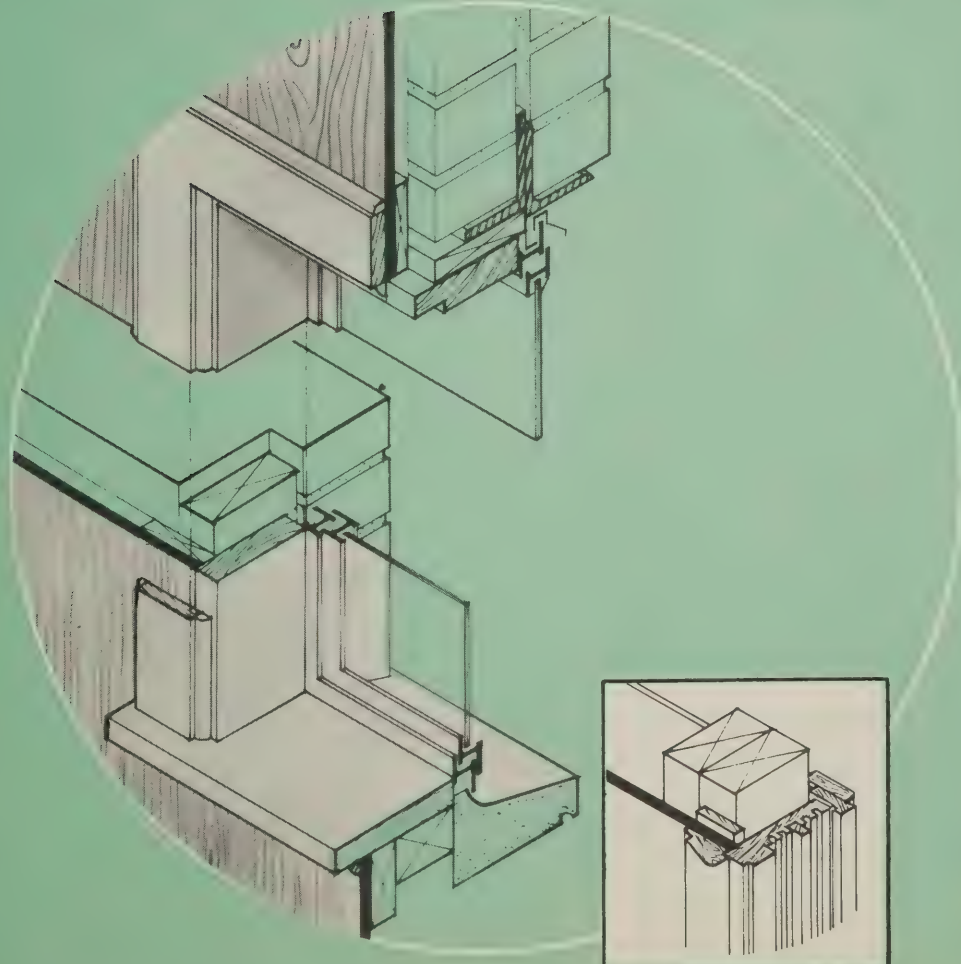
When a back band casing is used, a small molding around the opening serves to cover any little imperfections in fitting the panel against the casing.



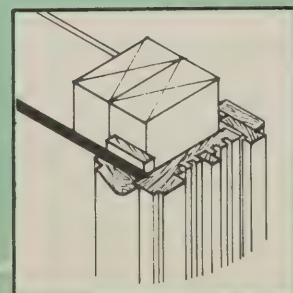
New construction affords an opportunity to fit the panels against the jamb and then apply the molding and baseboard to cover the panel edges.



Weldwood can be adapted to interior door openings without the use of moldings as shown here. This treatment is equally satisfactory for either new construction or remodeling jobs.

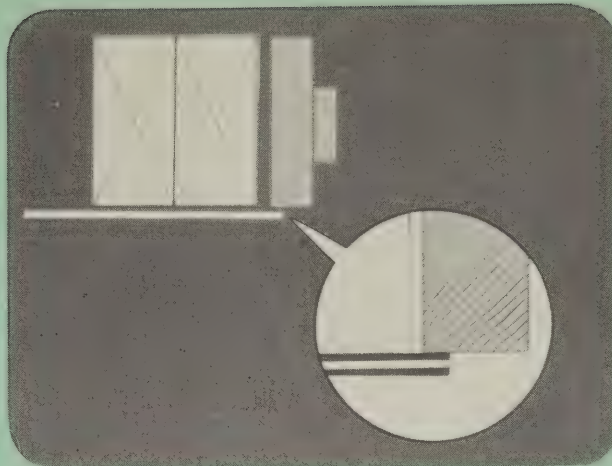


In new masonry wall construction the wall panels are fitted tight against the jambs and the casings are applied over the Plywood.

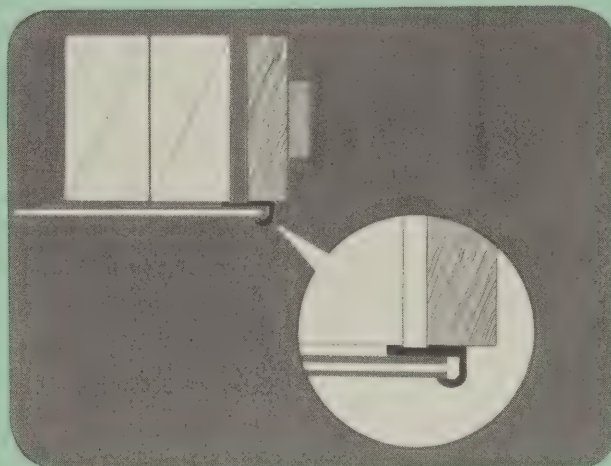


The same adaptation of Weldwood is applicable to stock window frames in new dri-built construction. Here again the casings are applied over the plywood.

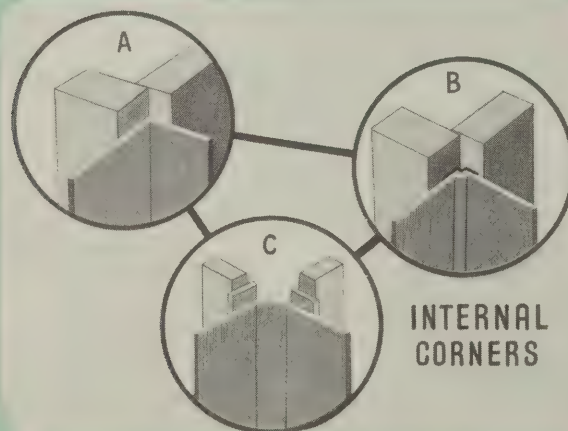
This window doesn't even use a casing. Weldwood makes it a clean, good-looking opening.



Matching Weldwood Cap Molding's about the quickest way of all to finish off a door or window.



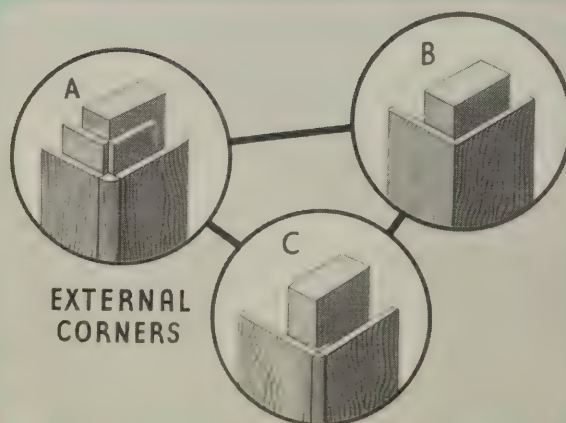
Over in the corner, you can use A, a simple butt joint — B, a matching Weldwood Corner Molding — or C, a Weldwood Cove Molding.

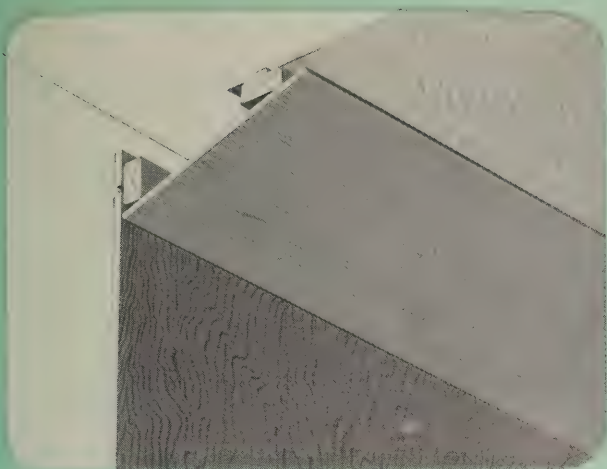


External corners can match the internal ones.

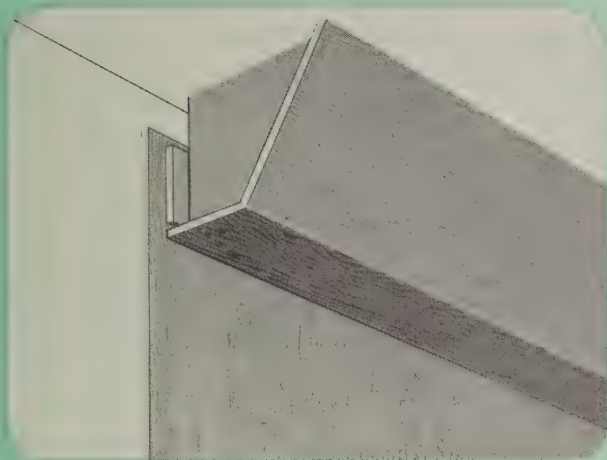
A, shows a hardwood quarter-round molding — B, a mitered joint — and C, a Weldwood Corner Molding.

Both the external and the internal Weldwood Corner Moldings are quicker and less trouble than the other ways, and make a neat, finished-looking corner.

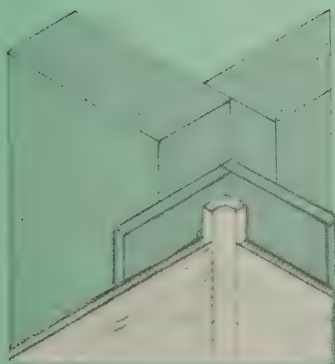




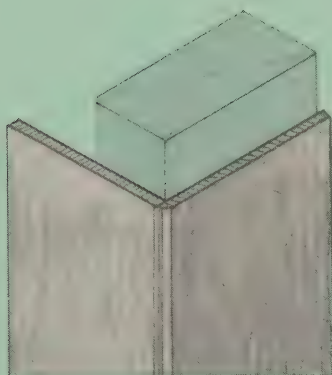
Finishing off the walls at the ceiling line can be done with quarter-inch plywood that matches the walls. This ceiling treatment is specially good to use when your panels run short of the ceiling line.



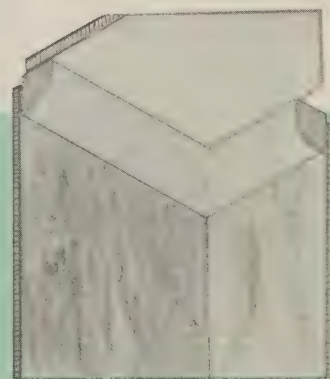
Here's another with matching quarter-inch plywood and short wall panels. Blocks nailed to the wall every so often will give support to your cornice.



Internal corner showing furring strips finished with standard $\frac{3}{4}$ " x $1\frac{5}{8}$ " Cove Molding set between panels.

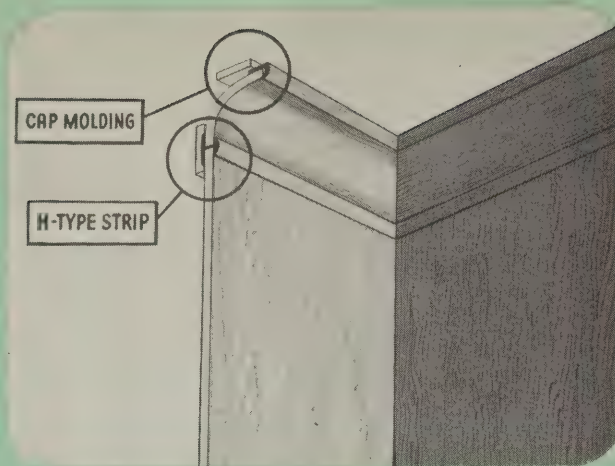


External corner showing plywood applied directly to studs with bevelled corner treatment.



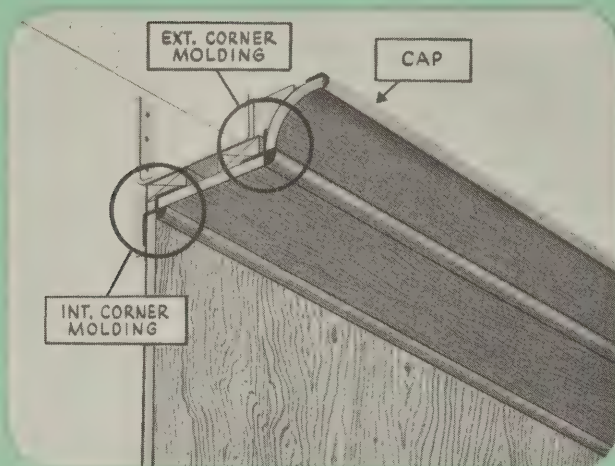
Another treatment is to use stock $\frac{1}{4}$ " or $\frac{3}{4}$ " round for a ceiling treatment if it can be finished to match the wood panel. Or you can use Weld-wood Cap Molding, nailing it first on the wall and then sliding the panel into it.

Here's a neat-looking job. It uses Weldwood Cove Molding in combination with a Weldwood Cap Molding and the H-type strip.

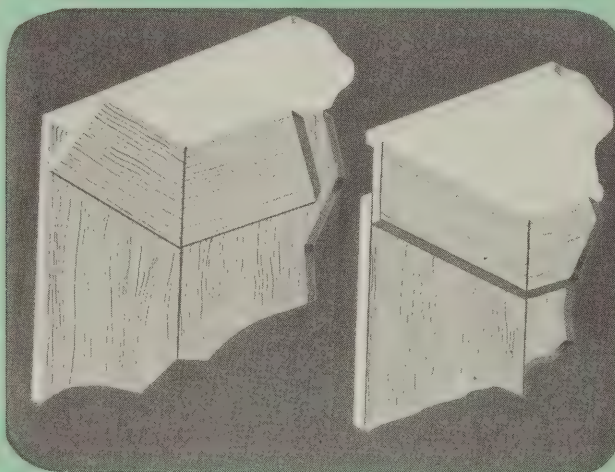


Weldwood Cove Molding comes in lengths of 8 feet with grain parallel or at right angles to the curve of the cove. When joining two lengths be sure to scarf and glue the joint.

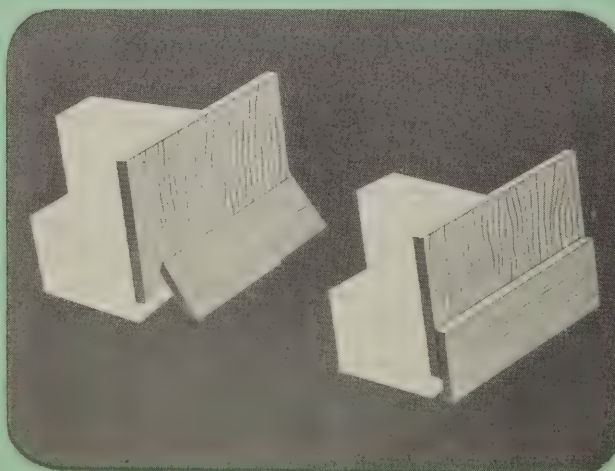
Moving the cove molding out from the wall makes room for cove lighting. This cove molding is put up with both the interior and exterior corner moldings and the cap molding, and it's braced with metal brackets and wood blocking.



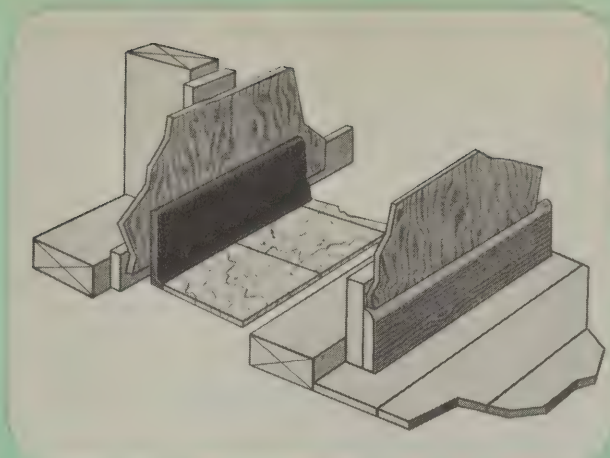
Left-over pieces from the wall panels can come in handy. They make a good-looking trim that's simple and inexpensive.



Like ceilings, floor bases can use up those wall left-overs, too, and the base will match the walls and ceilings. Plywood bases are often cheaper, but Weldwood walls will take any standard baseboard material...



Use $\frac{3}{4}$ " #19 brads for fastening plywood "left-over" strips to the wall and floor; do not use glue.

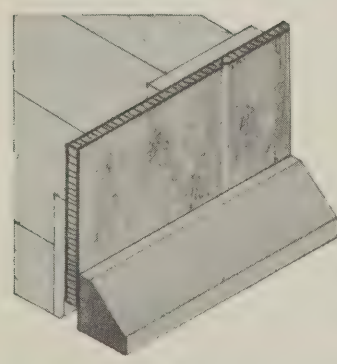


... like rubber tile, Micartabord, or hardwood. Tile makes a nice contrast, but a hardwood base looks better when it's a matching wood.

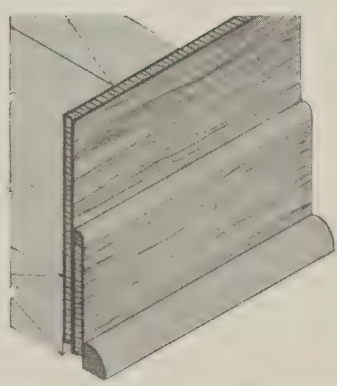


Plywood wainscoting or dadoses are popular and give you a chance for some interesting variety. You can use the same Weldwood as the upper walls, or use panels of a different grain, color or contrast. Or you can combine a plywood wainscot with a papered or a painted wall.

Additional Base Molding Details



Base mold using solid triangular piece of matching wood.



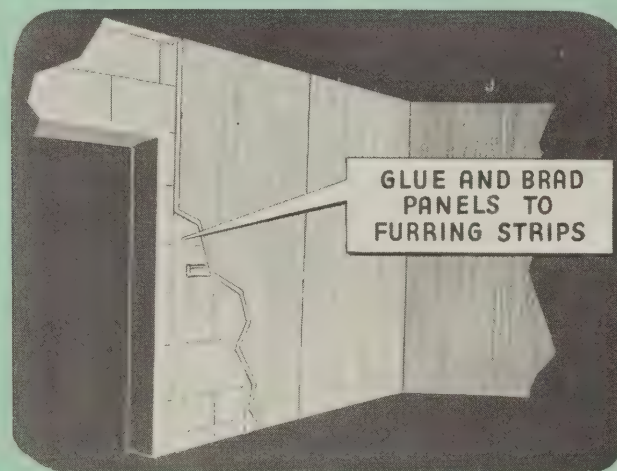
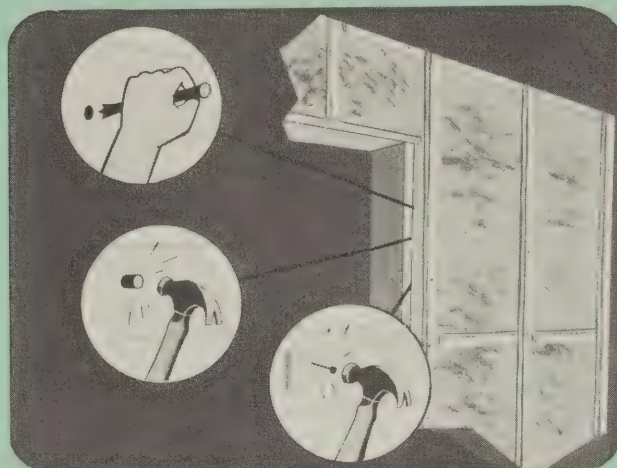
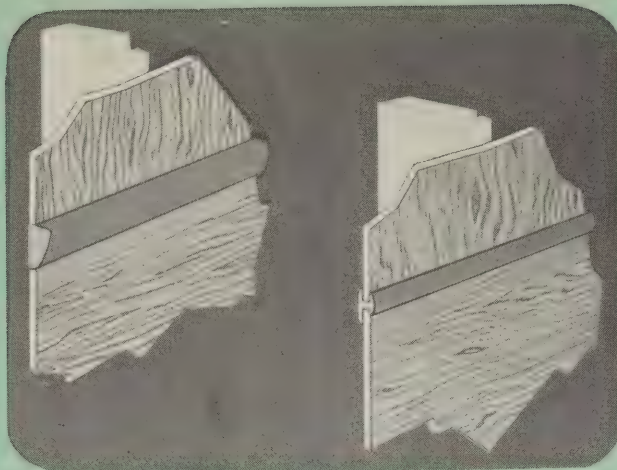
Base detail using stock 1/4" round in conjunction with plywood.

For a trim, you can set in a chair rail or use a Weldwood H-type strip.

Plywood walls over masonry take a little different preparation. Star drill holes for wooden pegs if you have any trouble driving nails into masonry. Then put up 1" by 2" framing...

... and glue and brad your panels to it in the usual way. It's a good idea to leave about a quarter-inch air space above and below the panels to let the air circulate and keep the walls dry.

Sometimes, building a new 2" by 3" stud frame is easier and quicker than furring out a wall that isn't true. When you're finished, you'll have a straight wall with only a few inches of lost space.



Shim plumb and true and secure the furring to masonry 16" on center with 6 penny steel cut nails spaced 12" to 14" apart.

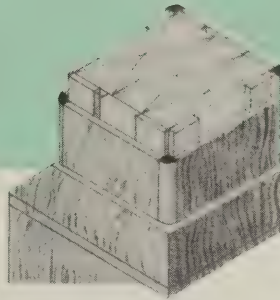
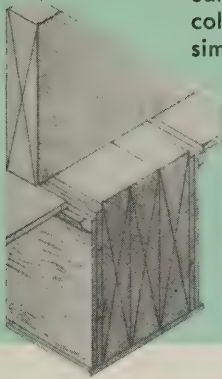
Paneling should not be erected on walls which admit dampness or water until the condition is corrected. A good brush or trowel coat of Medusa white waterproof Portland cement paint is an inexpensive remedy which has been used successfully in many cases. If sweating of walls cannot be eliminated, we recommend the use of Exterior Weldwood.

Instead of using star drills, holes may be made with electric drills, using masonry bits. Another method of fastening furring to masonry is the use of powder actuated fastening systems. To eliminate furring entirely, build a frame like the one shown below.

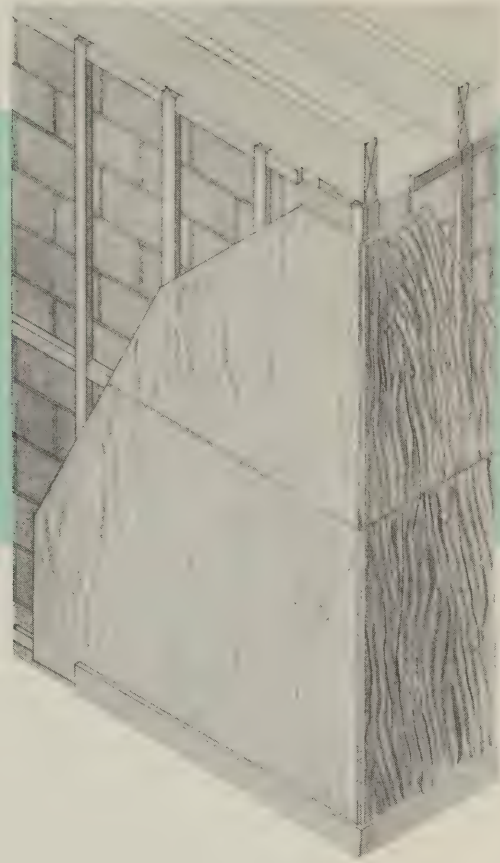
An added protection against transmission of moisture to the panel can be gained by applying asphalt saturated and coated paper with 2 inch lap to the face of the furring. Use ordinary tacks to hold it in place until panels are erected. Then back prime the panels with Fir-zite or good paint primer before erection.

Erection over existing masonry

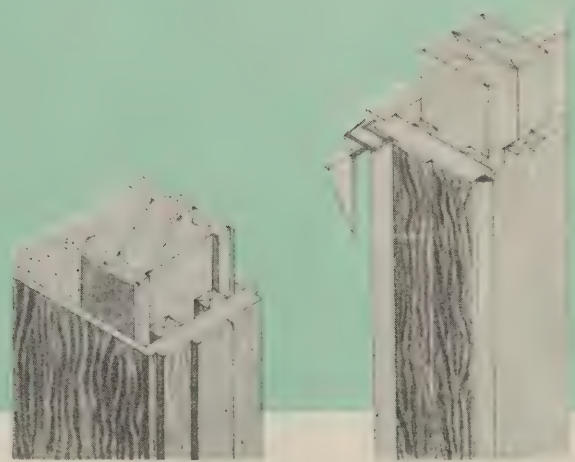
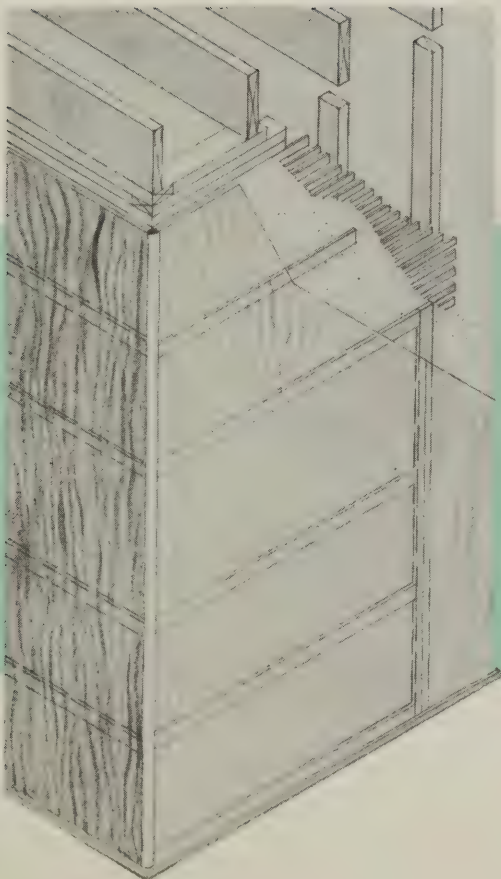
Basement bearing posts can be made into attractive columns by this type of plywood application.



Plywood transforms unsightly basement girders into an attractive beamed ceiling effect.



and plaster walls



This modern application of plywood around inside door and casement window openings saves expense and trouble of re-applying old casings on remodeling jobs.

For plaster walls, put up quarter-inch plywood furring strips for panel edges and space horizontal furring about 16 inches apart. Nail the furring to the studs, then glue and brad the panels to it in the regular way.

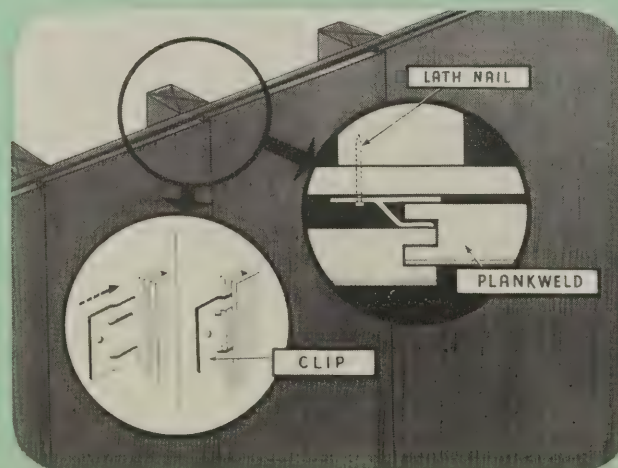
Plankweld is Weldwood quarter-inch hardwood that's factory-finished — that means no painting or staining on the job. It has clean overlapping edges that make a wall really modern and distinctive. Plankweld panels are 6, 7 and 8 feet long by 16 and a quarter inches wide.

... and they go up without furring strips — over wall paper, plaster, sheathing, or right over bare studs.

Plankweld panels are grooved on the long edges, in a special design that makes the installation quickest of all plywood walls. Here's how it works:

Plankweld is held by special clips that you nail into the wall or studs.

You put the first panel in place, nail on the clips, then slide the next panel into the first one. Practically all face nailing is eliminated.



Over relatively even plaster walls, $\frac{1}{4}$ " plywood strips $2\frac{1}{2}$ " wide are ideal furring. They should be applied horizontally and nailed into the studs. To locate studding, follow placement of nails in base-board. Add vertical furring for panel edges.

Back prime all panels erected over exterior plaster walls with one coat of Firzite or white primer before applying.

When Plankweld is installed over an existing plaster wall, furring strips are not needed *providing* the plaster has sufficient nail-holding power. If in doubt, apply furring strips horizontally on approximately 19" centers. Use $\frac{1}{4}$ " x $2\frac{1}{2}$ " plywood or 1" x 2" wood furring strips.

When Plankweld is used in new construction, place studs on 16" centers or apply 1" x 2" furring strips horizontally on the face of the studs at levels where clips are to be installed.

Use a 4d common nail or a 3d wood lath nail through the hole in each metal clip. Nail clips in place about every 19" down the edge of the panel, using 6 clips per panel.

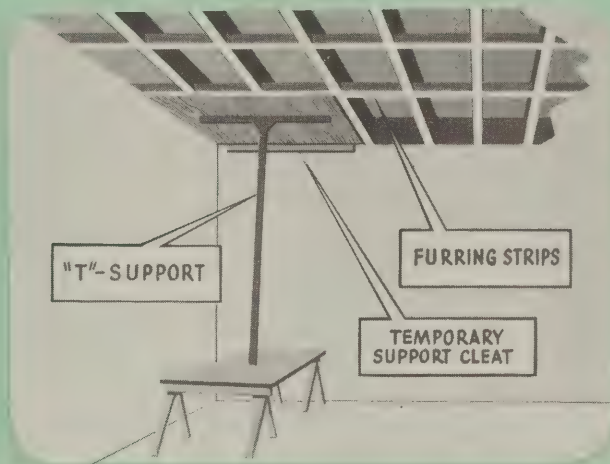
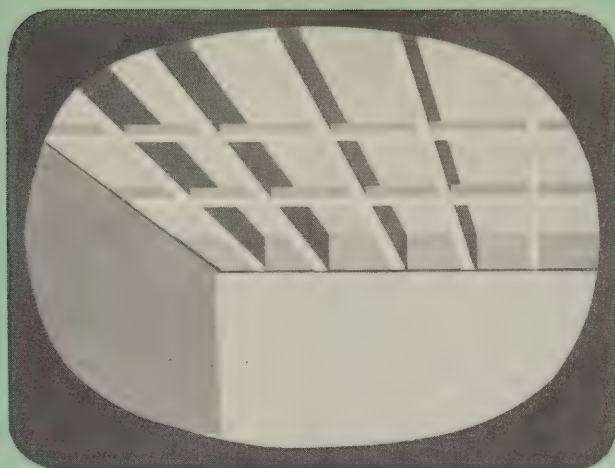
Moldings may easily be finished to match Plankweld paneling by use of white Firzite (wiped off) followed by Satinlac and wax.

Ask for literature describing Plankweld and application details.

Nail and glue panels in place after being sure they are square with adjacent wall. Panels may be applied either parallel to, or across the joist, but when joists do not break on a joint, insert headers.

When erecting panels over a plaster ceiling, apply $\frac{1}{4}$ " x $2\frac{1}{2}$ " plywood strips or 1" x 2" wood furring strips over the area to be paneled in the same manner as for plaster walls. Once the ceiling has been prepared, the application is the same as for new ceiling work.

It is suggested that ceiling panels be semi-finished before installing.



Plywood ceiling installations are basically about the same as walls. Nail on your furring strips for every panel edge and for every four feet of panel.

Four by four panels are easier to raise than four by eights. You can raise them yourself if you nail a temporary cleat on the wall just below the ceiling line, fit the panel edge into the slot, and walk it up with a T-support. Then wedge the T onto the scaffold while you nail the panels.

Weldtex or Hardwood squares in a checkerboard pattern make a beautiful ceiling. Both types come pre-cut — in 12, 16 or 24 inch squares that you can put up on cats nailed between the joists.

But five-sixteenths sheathing first put up as a base makes installation a lot easier, specially with the smaller squares. The squares are attached to the sheathing with glue and small brads.

Weldwood doors that match the wall paneling are getting more popular every day. Weldwood doors are made in the same woods as your paneling — and they come in all standard sizes, ready to hang.

Built-ins of Weldwood, together with the matching doors, add nice finishing touches to the Weldwood-paneled room. You can get three-quarter inch Weldwood in the same woods as the wall paneling.

In figuring your construction, tuck as many edges as you can out of sight, so the plies won't show.

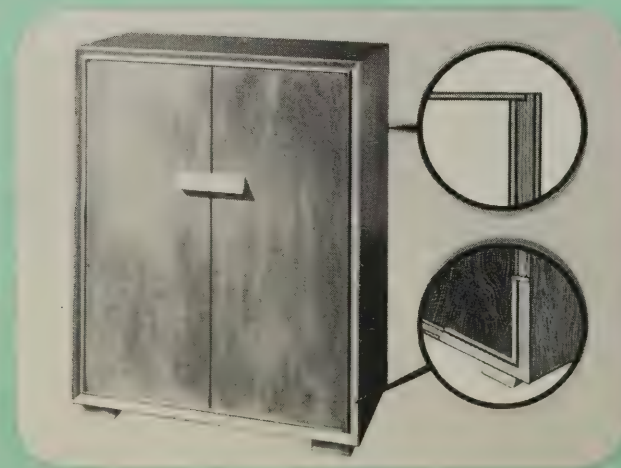
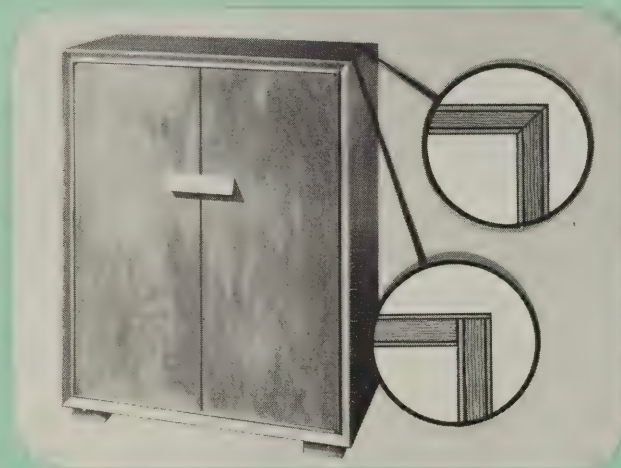
You can miter the top and side pieces, or rabbet the top piece and set in the side piece.

The back won't show if you set it in a rabbet. And the front of the cabinet is framed with strips of molding, mitered at the corners, that conceal the plies.



Old type panel doors can be easily converted to modern flush design by the use of $\frac{1}{4}$ " Weldwood Plywood nailed to old door. Cut plywood to exact outside dimensions of door and attach with finishing nails as described on Page 11. Or attach by the Weldwood Contact Cement method.

Door stop and lock strike plate should be moved $\frac{1}{4}$ " to achieve completely flush treatment.



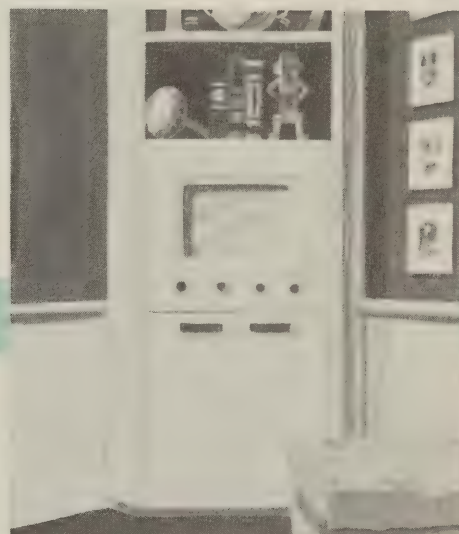
Suggested arrangements of Weldwood paneling for Built-ins and Cabinet work



BUILT-IN BOOKCASES add dignity and charm. They can be built with or without cabinets, according to individual needs.



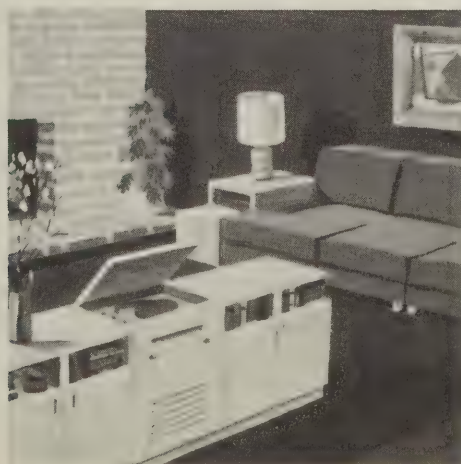
CORNER CUPBOARDS go in quickly and easily. This addition brings grace, charm and convenient storage space to the dining room or breakfast nook.



A TELEVISION CORNER provides an attractive setting for this coming "must" in home furnishing.

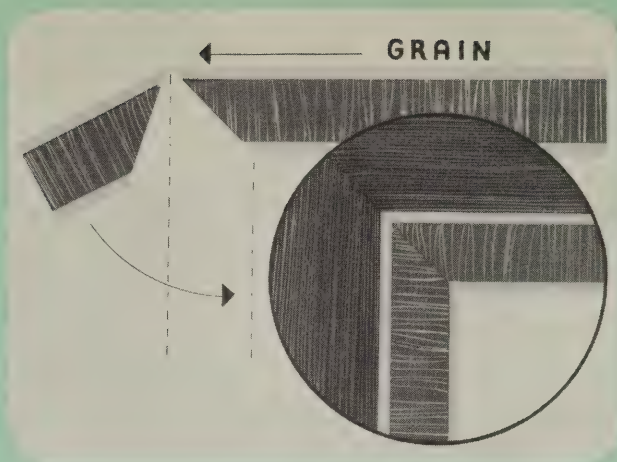


DRESSING UP THE FOYER in Weldwood paneling can give new life to old homes and help new ones create a striking first impression.

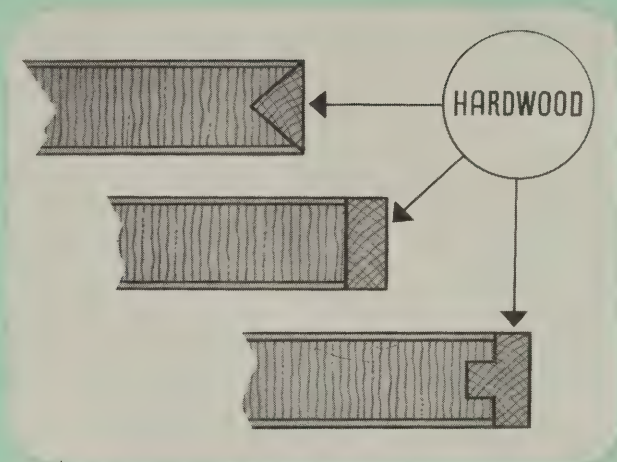


A HALF-HIGH STORAGE WALL is just what many small homes need to provide storage space, plus a decorative division between the living and dining areas.

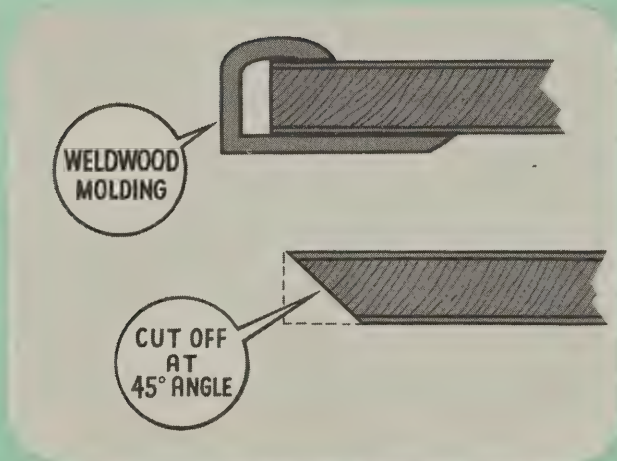
Here's a trick way of finishing an edge. Make 45-degree cuts to form a V, swing the little piece around, and glue it. You've got a grain that matches right around the corner.



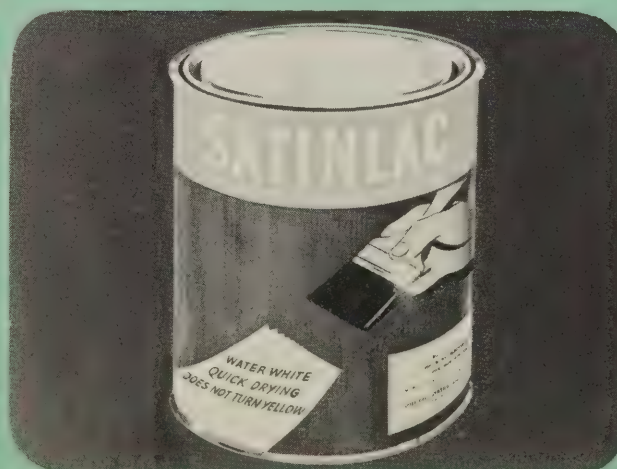
These edges have a clean finished look too. Just cut hardwood pieces, and nail and glue them in place.



These are the two quickest ways. First, a Weldwood Cap Molding, or second, cut the edge at an angle and paint or stain it to match the panel. This part will be in shadow and won't attract attention.

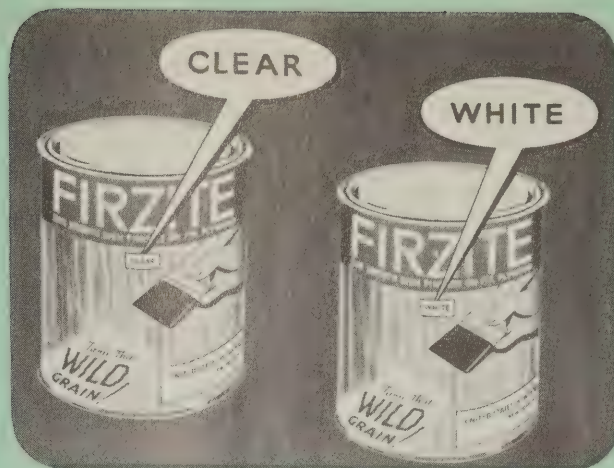


Finishing those cabinets or walls with Satinlac will give them a fine natural finish that'll preserve the original color and grain of the hardwood. Satinlac's a clear, "water-white" material—you won't get that yellowish finish you usually get with varnish and similar coatings.

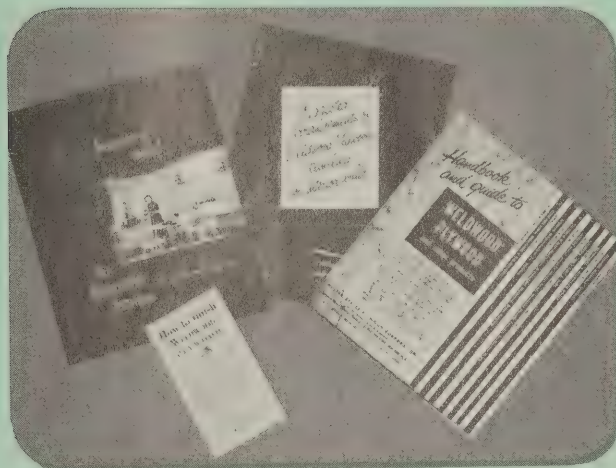


One of the easiest ways to conceal end grain is the application of Weldwood Flexible Wood Trim. Available in woods to match or harmonize with most Weldwood panels. The Trim is attached by means of Weldwood Glue, Weldwood Presto-Set or Weldwood Contact Cement.

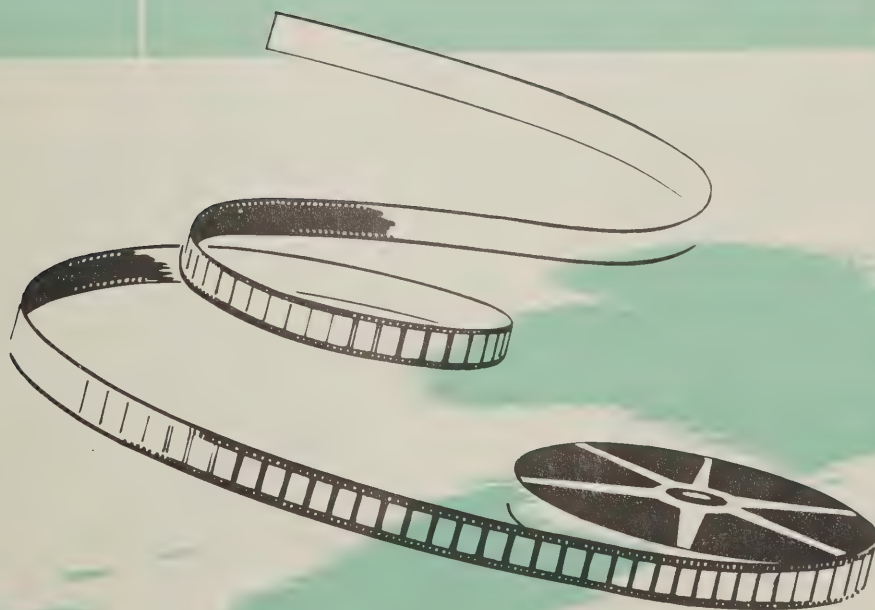
For full information on finishing, write for the four-page folder entitled "Instructions for Wood Finishing with Firzite and Satinlac".



Clear or white Firzite makes an excellent pre-finish base for fir plywood and other softwoods. Firzite seals the wood pores —kills wild grain, and practically eliminates checking. White Firzite's an easy and low-cost way to get a blond or bleached finish.



The finishing and installing of Weldwood Plywood are covered in various booklets that you can pick up at your lumber dealer's — booklets that will help you select Weldwood products and plan beautiful interiors . . .





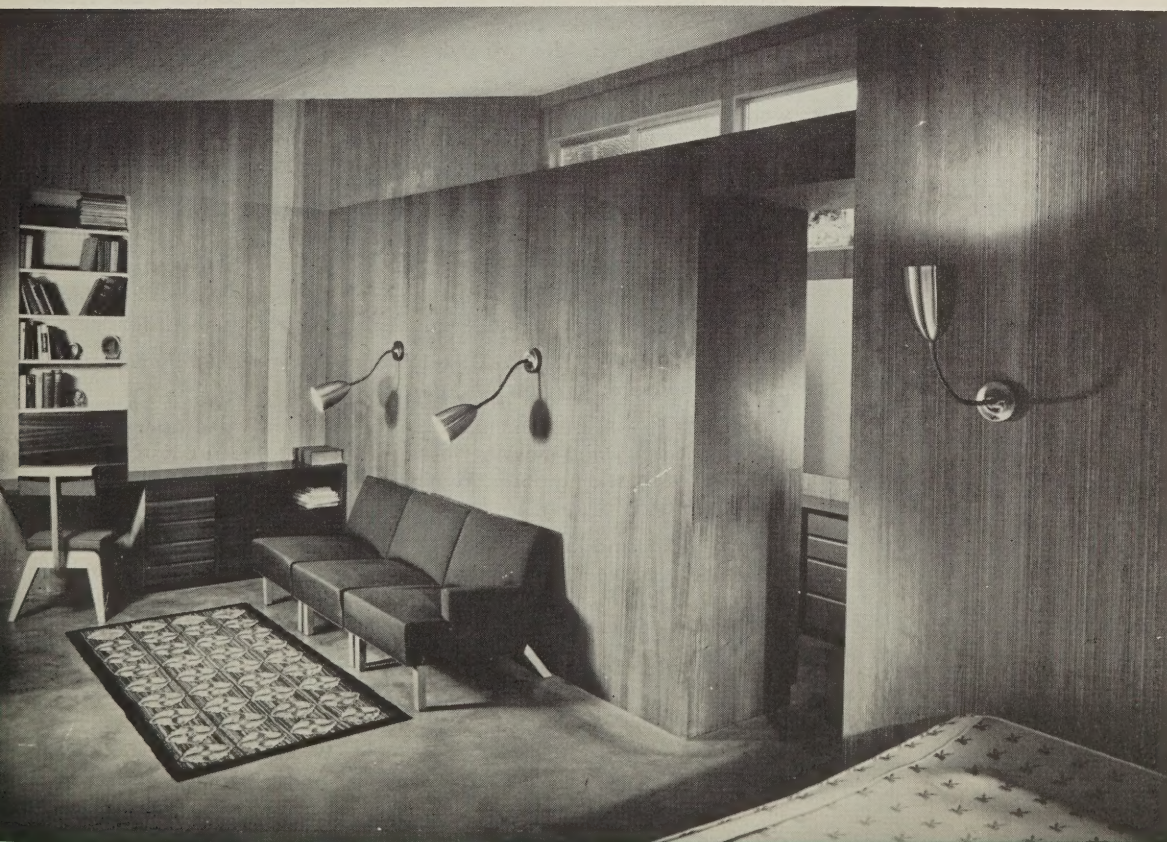
Extra rooms in attics and cellars are easily installed with Weldwood Plywood. This attractive playroom is paneled in Samara, a decorative, low-cost hardwood Weldwood.

This kitchen, paneled in birch Weldwood, features a practical pass-through.

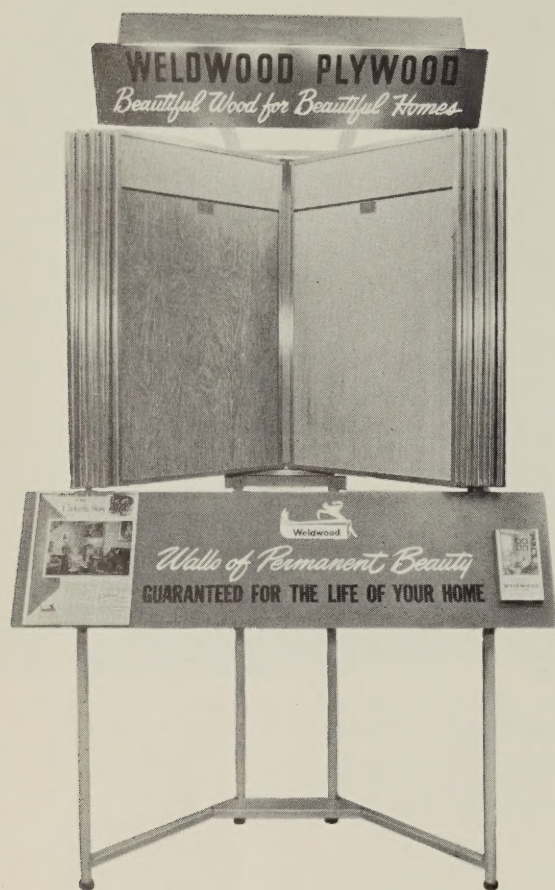




And this living room uses walnut Weldwood in a handsome square arrangement. Weldwood Plywood is beautiful, easy to use and strong. And remember, Weldwood interior plywood is guaranteed for the life of the building.



In this attractive bed-sitting room, African mahogany Weldwood has been combined with Weldtex for an interesting contrast in texture.



See This Weldwood Display Rack At Your Lumber Dealer's

The rich beauty of Weldwood Plywood cannot be captured and reproduced. For a true picture of the variety of hardwoods available, we invite you to call upon your lumber dealer and inspect the Weldwood Display Rack. In this way you can conveniently examine many large-sized samples of Weldwood Hardwood Plywood in various finishes and decide which best suits your needs.

Your lumber dealer will be able to give you detailed finishing instructions or additional installation information. He can likewise supply printed matter for any Weldwood products in which you are interested.

These products manufactured and distributed by United States Plywood Corporation are available from lumber dealers throughout the United States. Consult your local dealer for prices and complete information.

DOUGLAS FIR WELDWOOD* — The largest selling plywood in the industry. Used for all types of construction.

DURAPLY — Weather-resistant plastic faced Exterior Fir Weldwood.

HARDWOOD WELDWOOD* — Plywood panels faced with a wide variety of fine domestic and foreign hardwoods. Many varieties are available prefinished.

ARCHITECTURAL WELDWOOD* — Choice grade of Weldwood Plywood for fine cabinet and interior work. Numbered panels, from selected flitches, carried in stock.

WELDTEx* (U.S. Pat. Nos. 2363927, 2363492 & 2286068) — Striated plywood. Available in fir, gum and Philippine mahogany in large panel sizes; 12", 16" and 24" squares; and wide panels, 48" x 15 $\frac{3}{8}$ ", for exterior siding.

WELDWOOD* DOORS — Flush veneer doors for interior and entrance use. Included are Solid Staved Lumber Core, "Stay-Strate" and Fire (Weldrok Core) and Hollow Core Doors.

WELDWOOD* CUPBOARD DOOR PANELS — Non-warping, Novoply-core, birch panels $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick, 6', 7' and 8' long. Edge-banded, good two sides.

NOVOPLY* SLIDING DOOR UNITS — Smooth-working, non-warping; package includes hardware, jambs, headers and fascias. All popular sizes.

GLIDAWAY* — Sliding door frames to fit Weldwood Flush Doors.

MICARTA* — A high-pressure plastic laminate made by Westinghouse. An extraordinarily durable, scratch-resistant surfacing material. Made in a full line of colors, patterns and Trugrain. Also available in Unitop, a one-piece counter top with formed backsplash and dripless edge.

PLANKWELD* — A prefinished Weldwood Plywood paneling edge-grooved to permit easy installation without face nailing. Made in birch, oak and other hardwoods, 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ " wide, $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick, 6', 7' and 8' long.

WELDWOOD* MOLDINGS — Aluminum moldings with genuine wood veneer faces which match Weldwood hardwood panels. Four types: inside corner, outside corner, cap and divider strip. In 8' lengths for $\frac{1}{4}$ " and $\frac{3}{4}$ " panels. Also two styles of all-plywood Cove moldings.

ADHESIVES — Weldwood Glue: a water-resistant plastic resin glue for woodworking. Weldwood Presto Set* Glue: ready-to-use, fast setting white liquid for wood and other materials. Weldwood Contact Cement: waterproof, non-staining, bonds wood and plastic laminates on contact.

FIRZITE* — Pre-sealer for fir plywood and other soft woods, produces dramatic effects on hardwoods; prepares surface for finishing, minimizes grain-raise and checking.

SATINLAC* — Preserves natural beauty of wood, water-white, does not turn yellow, quick drying. Produces a clear satin-smooth finish.

WELDWOOD* HARDBOARD — Hard, smooth-surfaced panels, standard and tempered grades. Also Perflowood.*

NOVOPLY* — A revolutionary type of laminated wood panel with the appearance of wood mosaic. Has remarkable flatness; paints or stains well. For walls, sliding doors, furniture, etc. $\frac{3}{8}$ ", $\frac{1}{2}$ ", $\frac{3}{4}$ " or 1" thick, up to 4' wide and 16' long.

SEA SWIRL* and SURFWOOD* — Textured Weldwood Plywood in the modern manner. Very decorative, inexpensive panels, 5/16 inch thick, 4 by 8 feet, for interiors walls, etc. Surfplank is a lumber paneling 6", 8" and 10" wide with textured surface.

PLANKTEX* — A beautiful new kind of Weldwood, 4' x 8' x 5/16". Faces consist of alternating 6" wide "stripes" of smooth and textured (striated) Philippine mahogany. Also available prefinished.

V-PLANK* PLYWOOD — Another new Weldwood, 4' x 8' x $\frac{1}{4}$ "; beautifully prefinished, fine hardwoods. Surface is V-grooved for a striking random plank effect. Long edges V-grooved.

CHECKERBOARD* — Exquisite hardwood veneers in 16 inch squares form a single face on 4 by 8 foot panels. Provide the popular checkerboard effect without installing individual squares.

*T.M. Registered

UNITED STATES PLYWOOD CORPORATION

World's Largest Plywood Organization

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Weldwood Plywood for interior use
is guaranteed for the life of any
building in which it is installed.